

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1895.

NUMBER 46

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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AGENTS OF THE
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Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
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This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Specially in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flannels, mohairs, alpacas, bims, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

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Cuisine of the highest order.

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Bonds pass the door.

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation, is highly recommended and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, sea, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

First wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature, bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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Reorganized 1879.

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Translations from English into Portuguese
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All diseases of the stomach or intestines, like dyspepsia, indigestion, sea-sickness, colic, cholera, diarrhea, anemia and others, are easily and radically cured by the use of **NECTANDRA AMARA**, the famous Paulista remedy.

For sale at all the principal chemists and drug-stores.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

[November 12th, 1895.]

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A PROVIDENTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Insurance against Accidents Branch.
20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

The insured pays annually \$8,000, or \$2,000 per trimestre; should he by any motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the company will pay him \$5,000 per week, or should he be crippled, from \$1,000,000 to \$8,000,000, and in the case of death from accident \$10,000,000.

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 29th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751 ..
Uncalled capital £1,400,751 ..

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4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON
Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí
(opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 16, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, via Vis
conde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua de Evaristo da Veiga. Morning
service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3d Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service,
or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Lanças,

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture
services Thursday, 7:30 p. m.Portuguese services : at 11 a.m., and 7:30 p. m. Sun
day; 7:30 p. m. Wednesday; 11 a.m. THOMAS and JOSE
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School, rr. a. m.; a
Fabrica Carica, Sundays, rr. a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev
A. J. MELO.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and, 7
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence : Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Large
de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays : Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11
a. m.; Bible study to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
a. m.; Gospel preaching, at 5:30 p. m. on Wednesdays;
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Blaenohr, German Physi
cian. Office, 26, Rue General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p. m.Dr. Ed. Chapot Pravost, professor of Histology, espe
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;
Office, 23, Rua São Pedro, 11 a. m.; Hospital at 11 a. m.
Wednesday; 10 a. m. to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
a. m.; Gospel preaching, at 5:30 p. m. on Wednesdays;
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Sister Bright.—London certified monthly nurse, dis
engaged January 1st, 1895. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG
ENCY.—Rue São Pedro, September No. 71.—On sale
the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—117 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Meet and Reading Room
35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HELEN BRANDT, Mission
ary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Santos telegrams of the 5th announced the
failure of St. Juan Castellon to organise a cabinet.
Since then one new name has been mentioned.
Much surprise is expressed that President Montt
has not resigned in disgust.—The contract for the armor plated cruiser for
the Chilean government has gone to the Tyne,
Messrs. W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., being
the successful firm. Tenders were received
from all the principal shipbuilding firms.—Trans
port, Oct. 18.—Up to and including the 15th instant the total
value of the treasury bills, government and bank
notes redeemed was \$28,701,984 dollars 08 cents,
as under :Treasury bills \$ 8,607,728.58
Government notes (5) 114,165.50
Bank notes \$16,044,176
Less ransomed 11,024,086 " 4,980,000.00
—Chilian Times, Oct. 19.—Wollaston Island has been leased for fifteen
years to Robert Robinson. The annual rental,
payable in advance, is \$100,000, for the first five
years, and \$60,000, for the remaining ten years.
The lessee is obliged to provide dwellings for the
government authorities; to establish a port of rel
ease, to build a pier; to open a naval store; to
maintain a light for shipping; to found an agric
ultural colony of six families, one half to be Chilian;
and to maintain communication with Punta Arenas.
The government reserves the right to 200
hectares of land for the foundation of a town,
and also the right to donate to the colonists re
ferred to 40 hectares of land to the heads of fam
ilies and 20 additional for each son over twenty
years.—Chilian Times, Oct. 19.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, Oct. 19th.

PUENTE DEL INCA.

Our readers are no doubt aware that Argentina
possesses in Puente del Inca, in the Andes, the
finest mineral baths in the world for all forms of
rheumatism, blood and skin diseases. Until quite
recently, since the extension works of the Trans
andine railway were pushed ahead, the Puente del
Inca was practically known to Chilians only.
About two years ago, when crossing the Andes,
we visited the spot and were somewhat startled
and disgusted to see the primeval arrangements
Our readers will be pleased to learn that the
much-felt want of an establishment to accommo
date the visitors to the hot springs of Puente del
Inca is now within measurable distance of being
supplied.Dr. Cotton, who returned by the R. M. S. Mag
dalena, brings with him the plans for the proposed
establishment, which we have had the pleasure of
inspecting.The iron and wood framework of the building
will be constructed in England, and when erected
at Puente del Inca and filled in with brick work
or masonry, will form an attractive building in
the early English style of architecture, and (it may in
terest our nervous subscribers) thoroughly earth
quake proof. The building will be capable of
accommodating one hundred visitors, and it is
also proposed to erect a few small bungalows, for
the use of families.Dr. Cotton visited some of the principal hydro
paths in Europe and intends that the bath-houses,
if not so luxurious as some of those on the conti
nent, will at least from a practical point of view be
quite their equal. The baths will be placed as
near as possible to the springs, and the hot waters
conveyed into them in such a way as not to suffer
any loss of temperature.The growing fame of the Andine climate in the
cure of pulmonary affections must also create a
source of patronage for the new health resort.In no other part of the world can such a combi
nation of the conditions necessary to the ideal
climate for the cure of phthisis be found as in the
valley lying between the east and west ranges of the
Argentine Andes. The latitude in the one
which gives the requisite temperature. The eleva
tion ensures an atmosphere bracing, and in the
words of Darwin when writing of this particular
valley, "exceedingly clear," and, due to the
barrier opposed to the rain clouds of the Pacific
on the west by the Western range, and the long
distance from the Atlantic on the east, the climate
is intensely dry, while at the same time an abundant
supply of river water, from the melting snows
renders a rainfall unnecessary.The transandine railway now reaches to within
fifteen kilometres of Puente del Inca and will
soon pass through the place where the company
will erect a station, meanwhile the springs have
been made easy of access by the new coach road,
over which the transcontinental passenger goes.
Since the opening of the railway this route is
becoming the favorite one to the West Coast. The
journey from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso is now
one of 70 to 80 hours, as against a fourteen days
journey round by the Straits, which costs four
times as much as the former, yet many passengers
still take the old route to avoid the discomforts of
the mountain portion of the journey and the
wretched accommodation mud food. This new
establishment, as a resting place, will do much to
remove this objection, and also make a convenient
headquarters for tourists wishing to explore the
wonderful scenery of the Cordillera. We augur a
Wiesbaden or Baden-Baden future for our talented
countryman's enterprise.

THE CHILIAN ARMY.

The Western Courier, of October 12, gives the
following interesting statistical information re
garding the Chilian army :

There are 9 battalions of infantry, each of 350 men.....	3,096
Mountain artillery regiments 5, each of 350 men.....	1,789
Regiments of field artillery 2, each of 350 men.....	718
One regiment of coast artillery.....	460
Cavalry regiments 6, each of 262 men	1,572
One battalion of military engineers.....	344
Total.....	7,967

It is now proposed to increase the army to an
effective strength of 15,000 men.The officers' list is composed as follows :—Generals
of division 4; generals of brigade 6; colons
els 18; lieut.-colonels 40; majors 65; captains
200; lieutenants 140; sub-lieutenants 150.It is also proposed to considerably increase the
number of officers; this will of course be necessary
for the formation of the national guard.The following are the salaries paid per month
to officers and men of the ranks :—Generals of
division \$700; generals of brigade \$600; colonels
\$500; lieut.-colonels \$400; majors \$300; cap
tains \$200; lieutenants \$150; sub-lieutenants
\$100; sergeants, 1st class \$45; sergeants, 2nd
class \$37; corporals, 1st class \$32; corporals, 2nd
class \$29; musicians \$27; soldiers and drum
mers \$25.Of the non-combatant staff :—Surgeons, 1st
class \$200; surgeons, 2nd class \$150; paymasters
1st class \$200; paymasters, 2nd class \$150; pay
masters, 3rd class \$100.In addition to the above, the chiefs of corps
receive an annual gratification of \$1,000 dollars.A CURIOUSLY addressed letter lately passed
through the post-office at Madrid, which was de
ciphered and correctly delivered, notwithstanding
all difficulties. The address was in perfect rebus.
At the left-hand side was the figure of a lady. It
was clear, therefore, to which sex the recipient
should belong. Over the lady's head was rising:
For her surname stood a hill with a castle at its
foot, which gives us "Montes y Castillo." Next
comes the town for which the plan of a city was
drawn, on which the Alhambra was legible. This
indicated Granada, but in order to leave no doubt
possible a pomegranate was drawn beside the plan.
To complete the address a number was indicated
in one of the streets of the city plan. The postal
authorities took three days to study this curiosité,
and then triumphantly delivered the letter to
"Señor Aurora Montes y Castillo, Azacaycas
No. 20, Granada," and, no far from censoring this
sender, they had the envelope photographed and a
copy printed in the Madrid papers as a proof of the
intelligence of the department.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,300,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mill, Currie & Co.,
LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,
GENOA,

BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direktion Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.(Caixa 101.)
Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 125.)

Draws on:

Direction des Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin,
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg, and corresp.
M. A. von Rohrbach
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
Manchester, and Liverpool District
Bankers' Company, Limited, London,
Union Bank of London, Limited, London,
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.

Hene & Co., Paris,
Lyon & Co., Paris,
André Neufeld & Co., Paris.

Credit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.

Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp,
H. Albert de Bay & Co., Antwerp.

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan,
Genoa, and correspondents.

Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresp.
G. Amsink & Co., New York,
Ladenburg, Thalheim & Co., New
York.

Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.

Argentina..... Ernesto Tomquist & Co., B. Ayres,
Banco Alameau Transatlántico, do,
and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Petersen,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**LONDON:** Princes Street, E. C.**PARIS:** 16, Rue Hallevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paria, 16, rue Hallevy, Parámbuco, Pará, Baixas
Aires, Moçambique, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

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Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.**

Capital £ 1,000,000
Item paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 800,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO
Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
and correspondents in Germany,
Sig. Giulio Beliniaghi

and correspondents in ITALY,
The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
No. 9, Rue General Camara, as to the following:

JOCYCK, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months
past, information desired as to his whereabouts.

COSTA, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carew, stevedore,
sailed sometime during 1894. Information required as to his

whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,
then being in San diego Hospital. Information required as to his

whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

MEXICAN COFFEE LANDS.

A former Ceylon planter, with large experience
in the coffee countries of the world, has studied the
possibilities of Mexico as a coffee growing country.
In an interview printed in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*
he says:

"I journeyed to Mexico to inspect the Mexican
lands suitable for coffee from a business stand-
point. With hardly an exception, I found chaos
reigning supreme, as far as cultivation was con-
cerned, little or no attempt having been made to
do anything but pick the crop. After thoroughly
inspecting some of the newer districts, with which
the older districts cannot be compared for a moment,
it surprised me that these older districts had
ever been taken up at all for coffee, the proximity
to the railway being the only valid excuse, as
neither in climate nor soil can these older districts
stand their own.

"In choosing coffee lands what should be looked
for first and principally is a suitable climate. Coff-
fee wants a regular temperature of, say, from 60 to
80 degrees Fahrenheit all the year round, with a
rainfall of from 100 to 120 inches, the latter pre-
ferred; in fact, a warm, humid atmosphere; when
you can get that it matters little about the latitude
or elevation. It is true that the high elevation
beans is generally the most delicate in flavor, but
the difference in price is so little that it will not
nearly compensate for the difference in crop, and
the planter, if he is wise, will confine himself to
what will fill his pockets the quickest.

"Two districts specially caught my fancy, the
one on the Tonto river, partly in the state of
Oaxaca and partly in the state of Vera Cruz. I saw
thousands of acres of insignificant rich land covered
with heavy forest, which could be converted into
most successful plantations. These districts are par-
excellence, the home of the sugar cane. The
district, however, on which my choice rested, and
which in every way filled my best idea of the coffee
district, was on the gulf of Mexico side of the
isthmus of Tehuantepec, included between the two
rivers, Usumacinta and Coatzacoalcos, and intersected
by others. Most of these rivers have deep water and
are navigable far into the interior. Within this tract
of country there is a large per cent. of the finest
coffee lands I ever saw in my life. I was thoroughly
impressed with the rich, black soil and its firm-
firmity; the nice, easy lay of the land, with its
good drainage; its plentiful supply of live moun-
tain streams, its fine navigable rivers, within easy
reach to the seaports, where goods can be shipped
to all parts of the world; its plentiful supply of fine,
robust natives, willing and ready to work;
its production in a wild and semi-wild state of coffee,
sugar, vanilla, cacao, rubber, fruits of all kinds,
corn and other products, and lastly, and a very
important thing to the settler, its fine, healthy
climate. The residents of this district claimed for
it a temperature and rainfall exactly in accordance
with my views of what was perfect for coffee, and
my first glance at the vegetation verified
their claim.

"The climate as regards health being one of the
principal things to thoroughly investigate, this I
did, and I found, first, that the death rate in Min-
tlan, the largest and most important town in this
district—being also a shipping port—and seemingly
in the most unhealthy part of it, is only 8.7 persons
in the 1,000 per year, while the death rate of
Chicago averages about 18.2. The old resident
Americans and foreigners speak highly of it in that
respect.

"All over Mexico coffee is handled, almost with-
out exception, in the most slovenly manner, being
neither cultivated nor prepared for market prop-
erly. If the old districts give handsome results
with the present system, I venture to say that in
the district referred to, on the isthmus, under judi-
cious management, being essentially a coffee dis-
trict, which most of the others are not, the
results, I think, could safely be multiplied by ten.

"There is my amount of valuable timber which
can be made to pay handsomely, as well as grow-
ing out between the rows of coffee, which forms a
good shade for the young coffee plant, and yields
from sixty to eighty bushels per acre, and at least
two crops at that rate per year. This, the local
rate for corn—about \$1.25 silver, or about 60 cents
American, would, I think, almost, if not altogether,
clear expenses of cultivation. The outlet
for this district is Coatzacoalcos, where at present
two steamers per week arrive and go on to Min-
tlan, load up and return to Vera Cruz, where they
tranship their produce into the large New York
and European steamers. This is necessary on
account of a bar at Coatzacoalcos, preventing any
steamer drawing more than fourteen feet of water
coming in."

MANY diverse opinions are held as to the form
and height of ocean waves, hence that of Dr. G.
Scott, who has made a study of the subject, is of
interest. He claims as the result of his observa-
tions that under a moderate breeze their velocity is
about 24.6 ft. per second, or 16.8 miles an hour;
as the wind rises the size and speed of the waves
increase. In a strong breeze their length rises to
260 ft., and their speed reaches 360 ft. to 384 ft.
per second. Waves with a period of nine seconds
are produced only in storms and have a length of
400 ft. to 425 ft., and their speed reaches 360 ft. to
384 ft. per second. He has measured waves 690
ft. long during a south-east storm in the southern
Atlantic, and this was not the maximum, for, in lat.
28° S. and long. 39° E., he observed waves
of 15 seconds period which were 1,150 ft. long with a
velocity of 78.7 ft. per second or over forty-six
nautical miles an hour. As to the height of the
waves, Dr. Scott does not think the maximum is
very great. Some observers have estimated it at
30 ft. or 40 ft. in a wind of the force represented by
11 on the Beaufort scale (the highest number on
which is 12), but Dr. Scott's maximum is 32 ft.
He further thinks that great tempest waves of
more than 60 ft. are rare, and even those of 50 ft.
exceptional. In the ordinary trade winds the height
is about 4 ft. or 6 ft. The ratio of height to length
is about 1.33 in a moderate wind, and 1.18 in a
strong wind, and 1.17 in a storm; from which it
follows that the inclination of the waves is respec-
tively about 6, 10, and 11 degrees. The ratio of
the height of the waves to the force of the wind
varies greatly.—*Maritime Register*.

To Mill Owners,**Mill Managers, etc.****LANCASTER & CO., 27, Corporation St., Manchester, England,**

have in stock over 80,000 ft. of the
very best leather belting, all widths,
from 1½ to 10 ft. per lb. Also a large stock
of best roller skins from 26/- per
doz., all bought before the great rise
in belting and skins took place.

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COSTA FABRICA & PENA, S. Felix (Bahia),

RODRIGUES & CO.

GABR. KLINGBERG, Detmold (Lythographs).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For long years,
myself and my family, also laborers of
our plantation, have used your Nectandras
and have had much success, but only now,
when the tincture is against the nausea
caused by the movement and shocks to
which the traveler on our railways is
subject, we verify its effect on a German
gentleman, who was travelling from the
Maranhão station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards
on one of my acquaintances, who travelled
with me to Itabira do Campo.

This tincture is well known,
but I have nevertheless the greatest pleasure
in confirming again facts which I have
under my eyes, and which undoubtedly,
will help to mitigate the sufferings of many.
Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Leme.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1895.

[November 12th, 1895.]

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

J. F. COELHO & CO.**Ouvidor No. 37.****ALPINE HOUSE**
PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THEREZA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Thereza hill, and entirely free of tempests of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

PENSION FRANÇAISE
27, Rua Nova do OuvidorBREAKFAST: Three dishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$000.DINNER: Soup, four dishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$500.**ACCORDING TO CHOICE**

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

*Continued from our last.***TRINIDAD ISLAND.****THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERT".**

Having accomplished this without any accident, we clambered down the giant staircase of black rocks the best way we could, and also with as much speed as was consistent with safety; for the sun was low, the sudden tropical night would soon be on us, and as it would be, of course, impossible to proceed in the dark, we should be compelled to camp out in this very uncomfortable place if we did not hurry on.

We at last reached the foot of the landslip and were on the green down we had seen from above, and which slopes gently to the beach. All our difficulties were over.

These slopes on the windward side of Trinidad are overgrown chiefly with a sturdy species of bean. This plant creeps along the ground, throwing out long tough tendrils, whose mission is evidently to climb up something for support; but in this they are generally unsuccessful, for nearly all the dead trees have been blown down on this wind-swept corner of the island. A few trees are still standing and these are overgrown with clinging creepers more likely than the rest. The scene reminded me of countries I had visited where there are ten women to one man, and where, consequently, the male is properly appreciated and made much of, while thousands of luckless old maids vegetate hopelessly with no one to cling to. When I imparted this simile to the doctor he implored me not to be sentimental.

The flowers of the bean are pink, and the pods are as large as broad beans. These the doctor at once pronounced to be edible, for, as he explained to me, none of these leguminosae are poisonous. This was a good thing to know, for they grow so thickly on these shores that we could have collected any quantity we pleased during our stay on Trinidad; and with these, the fish, the turtle, the birds and their eggs, all of which are procurable here without any difficulty, it would be possible for men left on this island to ward off starvation for any length of time.

When I speak of the slopes we were now on as down, the reader must not conjure up a picture of the grassy downs of the English coast, pleasant under foot and easy to travel on. To drag one's feet over the downs of Trinidad is a very weary business. There are large rocks and deep pits everywhere. One's progress is impeded by the extreme softness of the soil, into which one's feet sink deeply, and this is made still worse by the burrows of the land-crabs, while the roots of the tall grasses and the trailing tendrils of the beans try to trip one up at every step.

Here, to our relief, we found water again. At the foot of the landslip a deep gully opened which clove the down to the edge of the shore. At the bottom of this a little stream flowed for a short distance, being absorbed by the thirsty soil long before it could reach the sands below.

In order to avoid the entangling vegetation, we walked down this gully, and an exceedingly unpleasant place we found it. For here an incredible number of large white birds, a sort of gannet, were sitting on their nests with their young. They covered the rocks and the branches of the dead trees. They attacked us savagely whenever we came within reach of them, and the whole of the hot narrow gorge stank most offensively of the rotten fish they had strewn about. The different species of birds occupied different portions of this island, and this ravine is the chief haunt of this particular disagreeable tribe.

The whole scene now seemed strangely familiar to me—the ravine, the black rocks, the crowds of brooding white birds—and when at last we came to what appeared to be an old road of piled-up stones crossing the gully I stood still and cried in astonishment: "Why, doctor, this is my ravine after all! I remember this place well!"

Then I looked behind me at the mountain we had descended, and I began to understand how it was I had been unable to find out my old route. As I have explained, the ravine I had travelled down nine years before extended from the plateau of ferns to the shore. But since then a gigantic landslide had evidently taken place. The mountain-side had fallen away, and millions and millions of tons of rocks had rolled below, entirely filling up the ravine and destroying all traces of it, until far down, where it appeared again on the downs beyond the limit of the landslip.

This was one among other instances I can mention showing that enormous changes have taken place in this island even in the course of the last nine years. When this terrific fall of rocks occurred, it would have been a wonderful sight to one gazing at it from the sea, and the noise of it must have made itself heard for many leagues around. It has certainly converted what was once a comparatively easy and perfectly safe road from the mountain-top to the windward shore into an extremely difficult and dangerous one. So much so that the doctor and myself saw at once that it would be useless to establish a depot of stores at the pier, as it would be out of the question to lead the members of the expedition up such a perilous place as this. It was absolutely certain that lives

would be lost if this pass were often attempted. No skilful mountaineering would avail against the treacherous rottenness of the precipitous steps which surrounds the landslip, and which did not exist of old. There is no certain foothold anywhere upon its face, and we looked forward with no pleasurable anticipation to our enforced return by this way on the morrow.

The birds' eggs lay on every stone in this valley. We tasted some of them, but the flavour bore too minute resemblance to the stench of rotten fish around us to be altogether pleasing.

The bank of stones which I had recognised in the ravine was of far too regular formation to be otherwise than the work of men's hands.

Some hundreds of years ago, the Portuguese had a penal settlement on this side of Trinidad, and this, no doubt, was what remained of one of their roads. Some weeks later I explored the ruins of this settlement which is a short distance to the north of this gully. I will describe it when I come to that portion of my narrative.

Before we came to the spot where the stream sinks into the earth we filled our bottle with water; then we walked down to the sandy beach, reaching it just before it became too dark to see our way. We were not long in selecting our camp. There was a large rock on the sands above high-water mark, whose hollow side afforded good shelter from wind and rain. In front of this we lit a fire of the wreck wood, of which there was no lack round us, and after a supper of roasted *charque* and biscuit, we proceeded to make ourselves comfortable over our pipes and rum. We were tired, and would have slept very soundly with the sound of the surf on the reefs, had it not been for the land-crabs, which would not let us alone, but pulled our hair or nipped our necks as soon as we began to doze off.

At last their conduct became unbearable and our patience worn out, so we got up, seized two sticks, and slaughtered some fifty of them. Then we had a little rest, for the others left us alone for a while and devoured their dead brethren, making a merry crackling noise all around us, as they pulled the joints asunder and opened the shells. It was, as the doctor remarked, like the sound of many lobster suppers going on together at Scott's.

At daybreak (Nov. 22) we started for South-west Bay. We had drunk all our water, and so were anxious to reach the bay, explore it, and be back to our stream as quickly as possible. While making this same journey nine years before, I had found no signs of fresh water between this and South Point. The streams that flow from the mountain-tops are absorbed far up by the slopes of *debris* and never reach the shore. At the bottom of this a little stream flowed for a short distance, being absorbed by the thirsty soil long before it could reach the sands below.

We walked along the sandy beach, with the mountains towering to the right of us and the ocean swell breaking heavily on the reefs to our left. The beach was covered with wreckage—planks, barrels, spars, timbers of vessels with the corroded iron bolts still sticking in them—a melancholy spectacle; but I was unable to find one particular wreck which I had seen here nine years before—the complete framework of a vessel, partly buried in the sands, into which I had thought it might be worth while for our party now to dig, as some valuables might be lying in her hold. Either the sea had broken up or the sands had completely covered this wreck since my last visit.

We found traces of turtle on the sands, and we saw that the pools of clear water left by the tide were full of fish, while sea-crabs scampered over the rocks in quantities. The beans, too, grew in profusion on the downs above the beach, so there was plenty of food all round us, and, if there had only been fresh water, we could have made ourselves very comfortable here. There were, of course, plenty of land-crabs everywhere, but one would have to be hard driven to eat these ugly brutes.

At last we came to a promontory of rock jutting out into the sea. We climbed up this without difficulty, and descended the other side by a steep slope of soft white sand.

From here we could see before us the Sugarloaf and Noah's Ark. The former mountain, as its name implies, is of conical shape—a stupendous mass, apparently of grey granite, whose summit is about 1,500 feet above the sea, and which on one side is very nearly perpendicular. Noah's Ark (South Point on the Admiralty chart) was so named by myself at the time of my former visit, in consequence of its resemblance both in shape and colour to the favourite toy of my childhood. It is of long form, with perpendicular sides and a top exactly like the roof of a house. It is formed of volcanic rock of a peculiar reddish colour, and is about 800 feet in height. These two strangely-shaped mountains are joined together by an apparently inaccessible ridge composed chiefly of red detritus from Noah's Ark.

(To be continued.)

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The service and kitchen are of the best.

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It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete and rapid, and has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, train at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour, port, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most elegant.

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NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee of expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandiera) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Physicians employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to admittance, whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: DR. BANDIERA..... No. 75 Rua 1º de Março, from 10 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening, for patients, and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

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All high class work especially intended to, and in every case, the workmanship is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 74

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This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc.

The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

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For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather.....	8\$000
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Item, French calf, pointed....	9\$00
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Boots, with elastic.....	6\$000
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Item, pointed.....	9\$000
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Borceguins for girls.....	6\$000
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Item, kid, yellow.....	7\$000
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Slippers, cat-head.....	4\$000
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Shoes for children.....	3\$ and 35\$00
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PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

It is rumoured that negotiations are on foot in London with the object of raising £5,000,000 sterling for port works at Rio de Janeiro. The facilities for dealing with shipping at Rio are in no way proportionate to the natural excellence of the magnificent harbour; but no doubt English capitalists will require to have pretty good evidence that a fair return on the outlay is probable before they provide such a large sum of money.—*Rio News*, Oct. 11.

We have no idea what description of port works is in question, but so far as we know the only authorized and organized scheme is that of constructing docks and quays out in the bay on the area lying between Cobras and Rat islands. The scheme includes bonded warehouses, bridge connection with the mainland, railway connection with the Central through the centre of the city, and many other costly accessories. The scheme will never be carried out for even double the sum mentioned above, and when finished will be but little better than what nature has provided us at no cost, and no better than what could be provided at a very small fraction of the expense.

We do not know, however, that this reported loan has anything to do with the scheme just referred to. If it were to be used in improving the water front of the city, thus serving a sanitary as well as a commercial purpose, then the money will be well spent and would be reproductive. A new deep water front for the Saude district, between the marine arsenal and Gamboa point, would not only add a valuable area to one of the busiest and most crowded sections of Rio de Janeiro, but it would give a clean coast to one of the dirtiest and sickliest parts of the city. The Saude district is always the first to feel the ravages of yellow fever, and it always suffers the most. As the principal anchorage of sailing vessel is off this district, they too are brought within its malignant influence and suffer accordingly. We are certain that a new deep water front for this district would do more to improve the healthfulness of this city and port than any other single improvement that could be effected.

If now, the authorities would decide upon this suggested improvement, erecting spacious warehouses on the new quays, permitting vessels to come alongside and discharge direct upon the quays, and opening new avenues between that district and the city, it would unquestionably meet all the immediate requirements of commerce, and would materially assist in reducing the costs of handling merchandise. For the future growth of the port, the new deep water front could be extended across the shallow bay of S. Christovão, thus adding another large and valuable district to the city and, at the same time, filling in an area which is a notorious focus of malarial infection. The lands thus reclaimed, both in the Saude and Cajú districts, ought to pay a great part of the cost of reclaiming them, so that it might be hoped to repay the loans without imposing additional burdens upon the people.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

There are eight match factories in Buenos Aires; during the first six months of the year \$2,155,000 boxes were made, and \$814,841 was paid for revenue stamps.—*Iherald*.

A telegram from Montevideo of the 7th inst. says that suicides are increasing there at an alarming rate. Since the 1st inst. there had been twenty of these in Montevideo and neighboring towns.

The Brazilian government will probably get into trouble if it carries out its threat of meeting the claims for indemnities to foreign residents by raising the duties on goods imported from the countries making the claims.—*Montevideo Times*.

It should be remembered that the Argentine army has at present in its active list 34 generals and 110 colonels. This gives about 2 generals and 5 colonels for every regiment of the line. An army so abundantly commanded is exceedingly dangerous!

The Argentine war office has decided that naval officers may wear civilian dress when not on duty and when they are not attending at any military office. So far, so good. It is absurd to see officers loafing about the streets, saloons and shady places in full uniform.

At last there are hopes of something being done in the sanitary question, now that Brazil has condescended to state the bases on which she is disposed to treat. As we understand, she follows the good example of Argentina in recommending abolition of quarantine and the substitution of inspection, disinfection and internal precautionary measures. If this be so, Uruguay will be simply obliged to give way, however disagreeable the abolition of quarantine may prove to those influential personages interested in maintaining the scandals of the lazaret. It is expected that the general discussion of the matter between the delegates will now be able to commence next week.—*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 1.

—It is announced that the Argentine government has resolved to issue nickel coins.

—Smokers will be glad to hear that the national revenue office proposes to abolish the stamps affixed to each cigar, and will adopt the simpler and less obnoxious method of levying the tax by placing the stamps on the box. It seems odd that nobody thought of this before.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—We are glad to learn that the good example of the Southern railway in doubling their subscription to the British Hospital has been closely followed by the Western railway who have similarly increased their subscription for 1895. This voluntary testimony of their appreciation of the work at present being done in our Hospital, must be very gratifying to the committee of management and to the medical staff of that institution.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The law of this country is very curious in some respects; here is an instance:—L. T. sued Dr. E. for \$23,000, the amount of a *pager* given to him by the latter. While the suit was proceeding, N. sued L. for a considerable sum of money and obtained an enlarge of E.'s *pager*, and an order to sell it by auction. It was offered for sale and Dr. E. bought it for \$600, and will that small sum gets rid of his liability for \$23,000!—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—We quote a vigorous article from the *Rio News* against the enlistment in foreign ports of the Cubans, and we desire to express our entire agreement with its views. Our friends of the "Club Rivero" who are agitating in favor of Cuba would do well to note the matter. We cannot see that Spain has any right to seek in foreign countries an exceptional right of enlistment that international law denies to her antagonists—and especially when the cause of those antagonists is one of general sympathy.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Some of our English-speaking friends in London had a lively experience of the disadvantages of living in South America, when on Saturday afternoon last a gang of men in the employ of the municipality invaded the homes of Messrs. Dodd and Edge, situated near the railway station, and without the faintest shadow of right demolished some 80 yards of expensive wall and iron fencing separating their properties from the street. The reason alleged for the outrage, is that the wall abutted something less than a yard over the line of the thoroughfare known as Meek's avenue; but seeing that the wall in question was built before Meek's avenue ever existed, it is difficult to understand the "raison d'être" for such despotic measures. Such an act of vandalism takes us back to the times of the Indians, and we wish our friends every success in the measures they are adopting for the purpose of ascertaining whether this country gives to each his own.—*Review, Buenos Aires*.

—A man of note, on account of his wealth, has been suddenly removed. We refer to Don Juan Anchorena, who died on Saturday last. He owned, we believe, more land than any other person in the country, also about 100 houses in the city. His property is estimated to be worth \$60,000,000. Excepting a special bequest, he has left everything among his six children. As regards this special legacy, he leaves \$1,666,000 to an institution to be named "Juan Anchorena" and to be founded by a law of Congress. The sum is to be invested, so as to yield an interest of 6 per cent. per annum at the least in national, provincial or municipal bonds and hypothecary cedulas of the province of Buenos Aires! The fund is to be divided into three categories: \$1,500,000 for the benefit of the people of the republic in general, \$30,000 for the ecclesiastic chapters, and \$136,000 for thirty-four of the testator's descendants, but none of these objects of his bounty are to derive any benefit from the fund for 200 years from the date of his death, during which period the fund is to accumulate at compound interest. Then nine-tenths of the revenue are to be used for the purposes declared, and the other tenth is to be accumulated for another 100 years, and so on, *ad infinitum*. In England such a bequest would be absolutely void, and here we should suppose that Congress will decline to pass a law for carrying such an absurd scheme into effect. If the testator desired to have his memory preserved as that of a public benefactor, he should, instead of making such an *inter vivos* bequest, have devised land of the value of \$1,500,000, for the purpose of being divided into small farms to be sold to *bona fide* agriculturists at reasonable prices. *Buenos Aires Herald*, Oct. 25.

—We have previously referred to the difficulty experienced by some in obtaining from the police authorities the return of keys which may have got into the hands of the latter through accidental death, or some such cause. We might have mentioned, what heightens the injustice, that those who are so fortunate as to possess some little backstairs influence have no difficulty in obtaining the return without any delay whatever. We have, however, had a most delicious example recounted to us lately of the manner in which diplomatic authorities are prone to act, even when carrying out their duty. In one of the cases to which we have already referred, the keys were at last, after about nine months' delay, delivered by the police to the British legation. The latter, following a policy which is an exaggeration of the test by keys enforced by the *Confianza* express, informed the owner of the keys that if he would appear at the legation to send down the keys and have them tried on the premises. The result might have been very terrible; in fact the letter came near provoking a suspension of diplomatic relations. The owner of the keys was informed, however, by a gracious minister that if he would write a letter couched in more respectful terms his suggestion would be carried out. We do not know if a reply has yet been given to this ultimatum.—*Review, Buenos Aires*.

[November 12th, 1895.]

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 12th, 1895.

BEFORE adopting the general revenue budget as sent up from the Chamber of Deputies, we trust that the Senate will take into consideration the probable results of a further increase in the taxes on imports. It has been established elsewhere that excessive duties do not increase the revenue. Except in the case of necessities, such taxes simply decrease consumption and the revenue accordingly disappears. If the treasury really desires a larger income, it could not do better than to recommend a reduction in the present duties on many articles. This will tend to lower the prices and increase consumption, and the corresponding increase in importation will furnish the desired income. It is hopeless, however, to make a certain class of legislators see this, and they continue to adhere to the antiquated theory that when more money is wanted the taxes must be increased. With respect to many of the items in the budget now under discussion, it is evident that the proposed increase in taxation will have no other effect than to diminish consumption. The tax on foreign beer will serve to shut it out of the market, and those on wines and liquors will also diminish importation and fill the market with falsified substitutes, which will be most prejudicial to public health. And it must be observed just here that we see no increase in taxation on the factories engaged in the manufacture of falsified wines, liquors and mineral waters, from which it is to be inferred that Congress wishes to protect this industry. The increased tax on matches, and the general increase caused by a reduction of the basis of valuation from 24 to 14 pence, all tend to enhance the costs of living here—a result that no thoughtful man can contemplate without anxiety. It must be remembered that these difficulties all tend to encourage crime and foment disorder, and they also contribute something toward lowering the sanitary condition of the people. All these conditions are directly antagonistic to the development and progress of the country. It will be infinitely better to consult the material interests of the people, to give them cheaper and better food and clothing, than to continue the purchase of ships, guns and other military supplies, and to promote expensive public enterprises which are now consuming so much revenue. It will be well to think this over.

THERE is of course much to be said in extenuation of the temper shown by some of our colleagues of the national press in regard to the British occupation of Trinidad island. Unoccupied and useless though the island may be, it has been considered as national territory, and Brazil is fully justified in protesting against the trespass. If in the excitement of the moment the press and the people unite to denounce the procedure of the British government and to demand a prompt withdrawal, no one can feel that they are doing more than the occasion warrants, nor more than any other people would do under similar circumstances. But anger and excitement are happily no more than passing moods and should give place to cool calculation and deliberate purpose. Unfortunately some of our Brazilian colleagues seem to think that the dispute is one which ought to be treated with noisy demonstrations of indignation, with threats and with violent measures. They consider that the people should remain angry, that the press should pour forth denunciations every day, and that the government should discuss the matter across a line of fixed bayonets. All this, we submit, is impolitic and wrong. In the first place Great Britain is too strong a power to be frightened, and, in the second place, the British government is too wise to deliberately affront Brazil in such a matter. The

possession of this island was once a matter of dispute between Great Britain and Portugal, and as it has never been occupied and utilized it might easily happen that a British ministry might consider itself justified in taking possession now in order to protect the cable station which a British company proposes to establish there. If a mistake has been made in this, we thoroughly believe that the British government will withdraw and give full satisfaction. But it is idle to think that this withdrawal can be forced by threats and abuse. On the contrary, as long as some of our colleagues continue to pursue this mistaken policy, in all probability Lord Salisbury will feel himself warranted in taking his stand about it. All things considered, it will be wisest and best to leave the question to the diplomats, and to treat it with more liberality. It must be remembered that Brazil can not stop the car of the world's progress, and if the interests of commerce and of other nations require it, she can not stop the laying of the projected cable across the South Atlantic to the River Plate. It is best to treat these questions philosophically and to make use of them for our own advantage. The arbitrary fiscalization of the cable on this coast and the projected purchase of this cable by the government have compelled other governments to seek for an alternative cable. Brazil must blame herself for this situation, for it is to the abuses practised by her own authorities that it exists. Let us treat the matter fairly then and see if there is not some greater advantage in it for Brazil than the possession of a worthless pile of rocks six hundred miles off the Brazilian coast.

WERE it possible to collate the experiences of the many residents of this country who have ventured upon short trips to the River Plate for health and rest, we are certain that the evidence would be overwhelming in favor of that country as a Brazilian health resort. The great ambition of the traveller is, of course, to make a voyage to Europe, where there is so much to see and so great a choice in climate and facilities for treatment, but the great majority of us have not the means for such a trip and still many others cannot afford the time. For the River Plate trip, however, a few weeks and a moderate amount of cash are quite sufficient. In a month the tired business man can get a sea voyage of about two thousand miles, a radical change of climate, better food, a taste of camp life, and something new and interesting to think of. Before he is aware of it, he will find himself growing stronger and fresher, and then he will fail to wonder how it is that he has let so many years pass without trying this physical "pick-me-up." Old residents of the Brazilian coast, who have been unable to make frequent trips home, know how terribly difficult it is at times to keep themselves up to their work. It becomes a struggle to go through with even the simplest routine work, and as for undertaking anything new or shewing a little enterprise—they could not think of it! For all such, in our opinion, this trip to the south is invaluable. If they can spare but a month, they can take in Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario and a glimpse of the camp. If they can make it six weeks—they can add a trip up the Uruguay, or a trip up to Paraguay, or one up to Tucuman and Salta. And if they can spare two months—why, they can even cross over into Chili and feast their eyes upon the snow-capped peaks of the Andes! In two months the tourist can do wonders in Argentina. For a wonder, one's living expenses in Argentina are not high, though in tax-ridden Uruguay they are becoming almost unbearable. The ocean voyage, however, is much higher than it ought to be, and we can not help the belief that in this respect the steamship companies are standing in their own light. Were the fares to Buenos Aires greatly reduced they would carry hundreds of tourists to the south where they now carry tens, and as these passengers would supplement those coming out to Brazil from Europe they would be almost clear gain to the companies. Then, too, the closer the intercourse between the two countries in this respect, the stronger will become the commercial ties which unite them. The trade between Argentina and Brazil ought to be extensive and lucrative, for they can supply each other with products which one can produce to greater advantage than the other. A better knowledge of each other ought to lead to the strengthening of these commercial ties, and

it is manifestly to the interests of the steamship companies to foster every influence which can contribute to such a result. Let us have lower steamship fares then, as a first step, and afterwards let us have every facility on both sides for the encouragement of these health-giving excursions.

As we predicted the New York Life has resolved to withdraw from Brazil, so far as the acceptance of new business is concerned. The company will maintain all existing contracts and will retain agencies, or representatives in the country for the reception of premiums on old policies and for the liquidation of claims, but no new insurances will be effected. The reason alleged, which was given to the public on the morning of the 6th—the very last day granted by the law for notice of acceptance or non-acceptance of its provisions—is that of an eleven-hour amendment to the general revenue budget imposing a 5 per cent. tax on the premiums of all life insurances effected after January 1st next. There are some who believe that this amendment was introduced for the express purpose of furnishing a convenient excuse for the company's retirement, but we would prefer not to believe this. It is certain, however, that the amendment was offered at the last moment by the deputy who promoted the insurance companies' bill and who has been closely associated with the local management of the New York Life during its discussion. It is also certain that very meagre results were anticipated, for the total returns of the tax were estimated at only 50,000\$ (say 10,000 dollars), which is surely a very small return on a business uncertain whether to go or remain. The tax has effected its purpose, however, and the New York Life now follows the example of the Equitable, closes its agencies and withdraws from the country. We may not accept the excuse as given, for we happen to know that the New York Life has been advocating an increase of 10 per cent. on its rates for the last two years, and if it has been ready to add this to 10 per cent. for its own protection, surely a half of that just now for the benefit of the national treasury would not be very repugnant. In our opinion the New York Life never intended to comply with this law, but the discussion which resulted led its local managers into admissions which made its withdrawal rather embarrassing. They had promised to comply with the law, even when they knew that the company would retire, and this compelled them to seek another excuse. We are truly sorry for the company, for its withdrawal is made under conditions which will leave an impression of intrigue and deception on the public mind; and we are equally sorry for the country, which has been lured into an act of partial and mischievous legislation by which two rich and influential companies have been driven away, and offence given to a country which has even gone out of her way to befriend Brazil. This country thus loses the capital and enterprise which these companies can command, and also the confidence of a nation which is seeking closer commercial relations with the Brazilian people. It will take a long time to recover the ground lost, and to remove the bad impression which this act has caused. Should it now follow that the ultimate object of this legislation is to open the way for a local company, in which the promoters of this legislation are to figure as organizers and officers, the intrigue will stand condemned and scorned before the whole world. Men will intrigue for such advantages, of course, but it will be difficult to find an excuse for the legislative and executive branches of a great government who have become parties to it. It is to be feared that we have not yet seen the last act in this drama.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 31.—Senate.—The Senate rejected the motion of Senator Virgilio Damaso for discussing at the following sitting the bill on the state senate of Bahia. On motion of Senator Severino Viera the bill regulating the appointment of public functionaries was referred to the committee on finance.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Alcindo Gama, Góes, Mariano Kámos, Paulino Junior and Holland Lima discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of interior. It appears said the last-named of these deputies, that the federal republic, after five years of supposed existence, is so little understood that Congress is expected to vote money even for municipal expenses. At the beginning of the legislative session the Minas delegation, according to a statement which appeared in the press at the time, had held a meeting and solemnly pledged itself to oppose every increase of public expenditure. Unfortunately the Minas congressmen have not adhered to

this praiseworthy and patriotic resolution. Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira defeated the state of Minas Gerais, which, he said, furnishes 20 % of the revenue of the country and receives only 5 % of the pecuniary favor of the general government. He also defended the tax of 15\$000 per head on foreign beef cattle. Fresh beef, he said, in Rio de Janeiro is the food of the rich and not of the poor, as is shown by statistics. The daily consumption of fresh beef does not exceed, on an average, 80,000 kilos, and this quantity is barely enough to supply a fourth of the population. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara defended the amendment transferring to the municipal government the tax on industries and professions and the water rates. Deputy José Carlos said that the state of Minas had at one time applied the city of Rio de Janeiro with bread-stuffs, but at present it is not even able to produce enough for its own people. Deputy Torquato Moreira said that he had never doubted that Barão do Ladário had received only the money to which he was entitled. As a proof of this it was sufficient for him to state that he had been an adherent of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, under whose government Barão do Ladário had been sent on this mission to China. What he desired to say, however, was that the Barão's conduct has been very inconsistent. Deputy José Carlos then made some remarks which brought Deputy Arthur Rios to the floor. The latter said that nothing which the honorable member for the federal district should do ought to cause the slightest surprise to any one. The honorable member was in the habit of treating the most serious subjects with mingled levity as if he thought that the whole duty of the Chamber of Deputies is to amuse the public. The speaker then proceeded to acquaint the house with his record since the proclamation of the republic. The first news that reached Bahia in regard to the revolution of Nov. 15 was very vague, and failed to convey a correct idea of what had really occurred. He had, consequently, not hesitated to advise Councillor Almeida Couto, president of the province, to remain at his post and in this he had the concurrence of Gen. Hermes da Fonseca, Councillor Carneiro da Rocha, Dr. Paráthos Montenegro and other prominent men. As soon, however, as he became convinced that the monarchy was definitely overthrown he considered that it was his duty as a patriot not to refuse his services to the republic. Deputy Gaspar Drummond opposed the motion of Deputy Glycerio for dissolving the joint committee on affairs in the states. He referred to Glycerio's conduct in regard to Sergipe and insinuated that the deputy is governed not by patriotic views, but by partisan interests. Deputy Glycerio's policy, he said, is diametrically opposite to that of the President. The Chamber concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill reorganizing the diplomatic corps and to the deficiency appropriation of 104,036\$000 for the police service in the federal districts, and voted amendments to the budget of the department of the interior.

Nov. 1.—Senate.—After some remarks from Senator Rego Mello, Senator Leite e Oliveira said that all the members of the finance committee except the Senator who had just spoken had signed his draft of the report on the budget of the department of finance. Even Senator Ramiro Barcellos had not refused to attach his signature to the report, declaring, however, his non-concurrence. Barão do Ladário defended his conduct as minister to China. Senator Severino Viera opposed the bill on the Bahia state senate.

Nov. 4.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos protested against the remarks of Deputy Arthur Rios at a previous sitting. He claimed that in taking a humorous view of matters and in exciting the laughter of the house he was in good company. Prominent statesmen like Ferreira Gomes, Zácarias, Martinho Campos, Cotegipe, Góes de Castro, Paulino de Souza and others have done the same thing. He said that Deputy Arthur Rios was an old politician who in the time of the monarchy had never succeeded in getting into parliament. Even after accepting the republic he had only secured his election by being on a military ticket. Deputy Arthur Rios said that he had incurred the ill-will of the honorable member by his persistence in maintaining the decorum of the house. Nothing derogatory to his personal honor could be brought against him. This, however, is not the case with everyone; the Beldôs have not yet been answered. Deputy Nilo Peçanha requested the reporter of the budget committee to explain the items of special appropriation of 14,000,000\$000 for the war department. Deputy Mayrink said that he had no information on the subject except that which had been furnished by the government when it asked for the appropriation. Perhaps the honorable member would like to discuss the constitutionality of the enlistment of irregular troops in Rio Grande. Deputy Nilo Peçanha said that the explanations of the honorable reporter of the budget committee were not satisfactory. He did not wish to know whether the enlistment of those troops is legal or not. In the Chamber there are still some deputies who have not surrendered to the revolutionaries and will not assist in glorifying the revolution. Fortunately these deputies constitute a majority of the Chamber, which, in voting the amnesty law, found it necessary to express its condemnation of the revolution, since it was aware that the conviction of the criminals could not be expected from the courts. He is not willing, he said, to vote blindly an appropriation of 14,000,000\$000, nor is he willing to follow the head of the executive in all his inconsistencies. He denounced as precipitate and incomprehensible the annulment of the decree for retiring the generals. If President Prudente de Moraes considers that decree illegal, why had he not opposed it when senator for São Paulo? However, added the speaker, the President may change his political opinions as often as he pleases, since that is his own business. But tell him beware of attempting to squander the money of the people. Deputy Hermenegildo de Moraes in a speech on the budget of the department of industry expressed regret that the budget committee had seen fit to propose the modification of an amendment relating to a telegraph line in Goiás. Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira asked Congress to vote a large appropriation for extending the Central railway. He accused the Chamber and the budget committee of

opposing the very expenses that are most useful. The post-office, he said, costs \$8,000,000\$ a year, and the benefit which the country derives from it does not correspond to the amount of money thus expended. In all branches of the public service there are too many employees, too much money squandered and too little work done. Deputy Augusto Severo argued to prove that Brazilian salt is richer in chloride of soda than any other quality. He asked for the publication of the analyses of different kinds of salt. Deputy Pires Ferreira introduced a bill to prohibit certain kinds of gambling. The process of voting on the various provisions of the revenue bill was begun and among those rejected was the tax of \$15 a head on foreign beef cattle. Fifty-three deputies voted in favor of the tax and 72 against it.

NOV. 5.—Senate.—The Senate voted a number of pension and other private bills. It also voted in third discussion the bill regulating the appointment of federal functionaries, and in 1st discussion the bill defining legislative resolutions of Congress. It rejected the bill recognizing the legitimacy of the Bahia state senate over which Barão do Geremalho presides.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Francisco Glycerio answered the speech of Deputy Nilo Pecanha and defended the annualment of the decree retiring from the service thirteen general officers of the army and navy. That illegal decree, justifiable under the circumstances, in the opinion of the speaker, had ceased to be necessary, and the present government did right to annul it. The irregular troops in Rio Grande had, he said, been legally organized and money should be voted for paying them. He believed that, if the revolutionists abuse the amnesty granted to them, the government will not fail to keep them in check. Deputy Hollanda Lima opposed the bill on brokers. He does not believe that any benefit is to be derived from laws restraining commercial liberty. Deputy Dino Bueno said that he thought that the bill with the amendments that he offered would be useful. Deputy Benedicto Leite asked for information in regard to the deposits made by banks of issue in the treasury. Deputy Glycerio's motion for dissolving the joint committee on affairs in the states was adopted by a vote of 87 to 30. The Chamber concluded the process of voting the revenue bill. Among the provisions rejected was the proposed tax of 50 reis per kilo on foreign carne secca. Among those that passed were the following: tax of 60 reis per litre on national beer, and \$1200 on foreign beer; tax of \$1000 per bottle on national sparkling wines and liqueurs and \$3600 per litre on those imported from foreign countries; tax of \$1800 per litre on brandy, whiskey, rum and other imported beverages of a similar kind; tax of \$1500 per litre on gin; tax of 2½ per cent. on dividends of foreign banks or companies operating in Brazil in relation to such part of those dividends as corresponds to the capital used in this country; fixed stamp tax of \$1000 and proportional stamp tax on landing certificates; stamp tax of 20\$000 on bills of health; duty of 500 reis per kilo on ordinary cigarette paper and 25\$00 per kilo on Indian cork hanks of rice paper in books. Duties will be calculated in currency and will be collected 70 per cent. in currency and 30 per cent. in gold at the fixed rate of 140, per \$1000. Fractions of less than one shilling will be paid in currency.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

It has been announced in São Paulo that capital sufficient has been subscribed for the projected monarchist newspaper.

Dr. Júlio Mendes has informed the S. Paulo press that sufficient money has been raised for publishing a monarchist newspaper.

A Macêlo telegram of the 9th inst. contradicts the report of a quarrel between the governor and the lieutenant-governor of Alagoas.

During the quarter April to June last the governor of Pernambuco ran up an account at the telegraph office amounting to 10,747\$50.

It is said that over a hundred local directories in the state of São Paulo have declared in favor of Senator Campos Salles for the governorship.

The governor of Espírito Santo, Dr. Moniz Freire, turned over the administration of that state on the 5th inst., and left the capital on a trip for his health.

Of the 111 deaths in Santos in September not one was from yellow fever and only one from small-pox. The sanitary state of the city appears to be exceptionally good.

In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro there has been introduced a bill for expropriating the real estate at Petrópolis belonging to the heirs of the Emperor.

In Col. Valadão's legislature there has been introduced a bill for approving the Colonel's action in removing from office three judges on the plea of moral incapacity.

We are now daily expecting to hear that Júlio de Castilhos' health is suffering for want of a little vacation. In our opinion he ought to take the waters of Caxambú for at least one year.

In the state legislature of Espírito Santo there has been introduced a bill authorizing the governor to arrive at an agreement with that of Minas Gerais for settling the boundary question between the two states.

It is stated that Col. Santos Filho, the Castilhos officer arrested for insubordination, has had his residence fixed in Pelotas. It would seem that Gen. Galvão is not inclined to let him legislate for the good of Rio Grande and the comfort of the federalists.

The students of the Pernambuco law school have decided to ask the courts to annul the illegal decree of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto dismissing Dr. Seabra from his professorship in that school. They have selected Senator Ruy Barbosa as their lawyer.

The Rio Grande chief of police has created an office for the identification of criminals by the Bertillon anthropometric system. It looks just a little premature, this elaborate method of identification in a country where criminals are rarely punished and where even the government authorizes cutting the throats of prisoners.

—A Turkish peddler having been assassinated at Lavras, Minas Geraes, some of his compatriots tried to purchase the assassin, who are in prison, for the purpose of killing them. Failing in this, they strangled to force the prison and lynch the assassin, but a police force came just in time to protect the prisoners and remove them to S. João d'El-Rey.

An agitation has been initiated in favor of transferring the S. Paulo law school from national to state control. It is thought by those who favor this step that the school can then be brought under the influence of the new regime, or, in other words, it will then be more Jacobin in its policies. It will be a serious mistake, in our opinion, to bring any educational institution under political control.

—Of the 455 deaths in the city of São Paulo during the month of September 24 were from pulmonary consumption, 13 from typhoid fever, 11 from malarial fevers, 7 from menaces and 5 from small-pox. Of the total 291 were Brazilians and 164 foreigners. Nearly 58 per cent. were of children. Of the 576 births registered, 148 were of Brazilian parents and 428 were of foreign parents. These figures are significant.

The legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro has voted 200,000\$ for the importation of chemical fertilizers for the planters of that state, which are to be distributed among them at cost price. It reflects little credit on the planters to ask for such favors. Why can they not import for themselves, or pay the regular price for what they want? Are they so much below the laborers, and the cobblers, and the bootblacks, that they must have such petty favors granted to them? They ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves!

The *Democrata Federal* of São Paulo calls attention to the fact that the recently revived agitation in favor of the monarchy is due wholly to the abuses committed by the military despotisms which have governed the country since the expulsion of Dr. Pedro II. Our colleague might also add that no such thing as a republican or orderly government has been organized in place of the monarchy, nor have the revolutionaries shown any aptitude or purpose to organise such a government. They have been too intent on their personal aims, and the people are becoming tired of them.

CRICKET.

SÃO PAULO vs. SANTOS.

The Paulistas completed their cricket season in, to themselves, a most appropriate manner, by decisively winning the two days' match played in São Paulo on the 1st and 2nd inst. against their old antagonists. It was somewhat of a disappointment to the Santistas did not come off to a better advantage, it being the first occasion in the records of the house club that matting took the place of bare turf, and there having been great expectations as in the batting of the opponents when finding themselves located on "the film." In actually speaking of the game mention must be made of C. L. Stock (capt.), all round, Keelman and Barham with the ball; and E. Broad behind the wickets, most decidedly.

The Paulistas batted fairly. Mawson, Stewart and Sparks very assiduously looked after the bowling department, but it seemed the general impression that their fielding was certainly beyond the average here and a word of praise was no doubt whispered to Rule on this point.

The score was as follows:

SANTOS.		Total.....	
1st Innings.	2nd Innings.		
C. L. Stock (Capt.) b. Mawson, c. Broad, Stewart, c. Broad, A. Dickson, not out. S. Clarke, c. Theobald, A. L. Tweedie, b. Stock, H. Bon, c. Johnson, b. E. Broad, b. Stock, A. Keelman, b. Stewart, H. Wright, c. Johnson, B. Mawson, b. Stock, P. Benoy, b. Mawson, Extras.....		35	Total.....
11 run out.....	8		
c. King, b. Miller.....	8		
c. King, b. Stewart.....	9		
c. Barrett, b. Sparks ..	9		
4 run out.....	8		
b. Sparks.....	7		
b. Sparks.....	7		
3 b. w. b. Sparks.....	3		
c Theobald, b. Sparks ..	3		
b. Sparks.....	9		
not out.....	9		
Extras.....	5		
Total.....	35		Total.....
S. PAULO.	2nd Innings.		
G. K. Stewart, c. Bon, b. Barham.....	11 not out.....	24	
J. W. Morrison, c. Stock, b. Finsell.....	14 not out.....	31	
C. W. Miller, b. Stock,.....	9 b. Stock.....	9	
died, R. Rus (Capt.), c. W. Theobald, c. Twee, d. Finsell, b. Stock.....	8 to bat	..	
F. Sparks, not out.....	2 b. Keelman.....	5	
C. Barrett, c. Bon, b. Barham.....	2 b. Keelman.....	5	
W. J. Johnson, rounabout b. Keelman, b. Stock.....	18 b. Keelman.....	5	
J. Pudney, c. Tweedie, b. Barham.....	12 to bat	..	
Extras.....	3		
Total.....	83		Total.....

Umpires: Messrs. Wood and Sell.

Scorers: Messrs. Wright and Wimarr.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Júlio de Castilhos' legislature has passed a motion asking President Prudente de Moraes and the minister of war not to dislodge the irregular forces of the government in Rio Grande until after the latter have received their arrears of pay. A telegram of the 7th states that the government has sent over \$2,000,000\$ for the payment of the troops of Hypólito and João Francisco and it is expected that after receiving this money they will be disbanded.

The army contractors at Livramento continue to clamor for the payment of their accounts.

Gen. Menno Barreto has informed Júlio de Castilhos that the revolutionists at Palmeira have disbanded after giving up a small quantity of oil and unserviceable weapons. He expressed his intention of going to Carazinho and Passo Fundo for the purpose of causing the disbandment of the revolutionists at those points.

It is stated that at Itaqui returned refugees have been arrested and pressed into military service.

Col. Sampaio is said to have taken command of the garrison of Rio Grande and Chuí and it is reported that Toledo Ribas will command the garrison of Uruguaiana and Lobo Hocelha that of Quará.

Júlio de Castilhos intently, it is announced, to expend 1,200,000\$ in redeeming the bonds issued in 1891 and 1893. He has asked his legislature to appropriate 120,000\$ for building a penitentiary, 80,000\$ for a hospital, 160,000\$ for purchasing buildings for revenue offices, 100,000\$ for barracks for the state troops and such sums as the state treasury can afford for the police service of the poorest municipal governments.

In Pelotas there has been circulated a report that intends to leave the state government in the hands of vice-governor Carlos Barbosa, who it is expected, will transfer it to Pelotas. The politicians who won months ago separated from Júlio de Castilhos, have organized the Club Republicano Autonomista under the presidency of Dr. Homero Bapista.

Silveira Martins has arrived at Montevideo and Landares, one of the most prominent revolutionary surgeons, has returned to the city of Rio Grande, which he had been forced to leave three years ago to avoid arrest by the *caudillo*.

It is claimed that the responsibility for this terrible accident lies with the station-master at Mariana Proença, who was at the place under arrest. He ought to have held the mixed train until further orders.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On a train of the Paulista line a planter of São Paulo do Pinhal was robbed some days ago of 90,000\$.

—Dr. Canuto Figueirido, lawyer of the Leopoldina railway, has obtained an injunction against the work on the Espírito Santo e Minas Railway Co.

—The man who travels on the Central railway now-a-days is in mortal danger of his life. If he escapes a smash-up, he has cause for thanksgiving.

—An editor of the *Jornal do Brasil*, who has recently examined the track and rolling-stock of the Central railway, says that both are in a very bad state.

—The minister of industry has decided that the Companhia d'Está company can remove its workshops to Cabello, charging the costs of such removal to working expenses.

—The state of São Paulo has conceded a privilege to the Paulista company to construct a branch line, 32 kilometers long, from Dous Corregos into the Serra de Bambuí.

—Two more accidents have occurred on the Central railway, one near the station of Quenéadas and the other near that of Vespaíans. Fortunately no one was injured.

—There was another accident on the Central on Sunday, a freight locomotive leaving the rails at Quenéadas. The São Paulo passengers had to walk around the obstruction and arrived here some after midnight. These daily accidents seem to be taken as a matter of course.

—The minister of industry has advised the district attorney of the republic that the government considers the concession of a railway from São Paulo to Ilha do Gravatá to be an infringement of the rights and interests of the Central, and it has therefore resolved to appeal to legal recourse for the annulment of that concession.

—In view of the part which the Sorocabana line is to play on the São Paulo and Rio Grande railway, and of the important interests which the federal government has at stake, it is said that a radical change in the administration of that company will soon occur, in which the Banco da República will exercise no slight influence. In view of the success achieved by both bank and government in such enterprises thus far, it will not be difficult to predict the future of the São Paulo and Rio Grande railway.

—The Minas express train which met with a terrible accident at Mariana Proença on the 6th, had an accident almost immediately after leaving the Central station that morning. At Engenho de Dentro the axle of the tender broke, and this caused a delay of an hour and a half. It is simply culpable negligence for the railway officials to permit a train to leave the Central station without first having all the wheels and axles carefully tested. If proper care were taken, many of these disastrous accidents would be avoided. The officials and employees of that line, however, are both lazy and negligent, and they do absolutely nothing to insure the safety of passengers.

—On Sunday was officially inaugurated the construction of the Rio de Janeiro-Minas railway at the port of Buzios, in the municipality of Capo Frio. The steamer *Porto Allegre* took a large number of invited guests, leaving here Saturday evening and arriving at Buzios Sunday morning. In addition to the inauguration of the work on Sunday, the guests were entertained with a breakfast on board, excursions on the bay, etc., and in the evening there was a ball. The steamer with the guests returned to this port Monday morning. It is claimed that Buzios possesses one of the best harbors on the coast, and as the projected line offers a short and convenient outlet for the products of Minas Geraes, the port and road ought to prove highly successful ventures. The railway will be between 160 and 170 kilometers long, connecting with the Sumidouro branch of the Leopoldina railway at the station of Paquetá, on the boundary line of Minas Geraes. We have long favored the opening of other ports on this coast because it will help to cheaper transportation to the interior and will relieve the country from the burdens created by the mismanagement of the Central. We are indebted to the grantee and technical director of the projected road for the very polite invitation sent to this office.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Minas express train which left this city at 5 a.m. on the 6th inst. broke an axle of the tender a short distance from the station and was obliged to wait at Engenho de Dentro for another locomotive. This caused a delay of one and a half to two hours and such a derangement of the time-table along the line that the train reached Juiz de Fora three hours late. In addition to this the telegraph line was out of order and the movements of the trains were not properly advised. The result of all this was a collision between Juiz

de Fora and Mariano Proença at 3:15 p.m. between the express train and a mixed train, which should have been held at the latter station until the arrival of the express.

From the accounts which have since been received—and it will be remembered that the Central management does not favor much publicity in regard to its mishaps—the accident resulted in seven persons killed and nine wounded, one of which has since died. One of the locomotives was completely smashed up, the other considerably injured, and six coaches were more or less broken up. The injury was done in the permanent way, the line being so disturbed.

By some strange fatality the killed and wounded were nearly all confined to the occupants of a special coach in which the Bishop of Trípoli and a party of priests and sisters of charity were traveling. The bishop, Dr. Luis Lasagna, was killed, together with his secretary, four sisters and a friar. Among the wounded was a lady companion of the sisters, who subsequently died; three sisters, two priests, two engine drivers and a brakeman. The bishop and his party were on their way to Ponte Nova to open a girls' school.

It is claimed that the responsibility for this terrible accident lies with the station-master at Mariana Proença, who was at the place under arrest. He ought to have held the mixed train until further orders.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Rio-huelo* arrived in port on the 9th instant.

—Her Majesty's minister to this capital, E. C. Phipps, Esq., was a visitor at the Senate on Friday last.

—After a long visit at Brest the *Aquidabán* has crossed over to Southampton, where she arrived on the 7th inst.

—The students of the preparatory courses met at the Club Trindade on Saturday afternoon to settle the Cuban question.

—It is reported that Col. Carlos Soares, an ex-political prisoner, will be appointed commander of the fortress of São Cruz.

—A telegram from Paris on the 5th announces the signing of the commercial treaty with Japan, which occurred at that capital.

—There has been a diminution in the number of deaths from small-pox during the past week, but the average is still from seven to eight a day.

—On Wednesday President Prudente de Moraes and his nephew and chief of staff, Col. Luiz Mendes de Moraes, had their photographs taken.

—And now it is to be hoped that Arthur Peixoto will at last decide to go to work. The Senate declined to give him a year's leave of absence with pay.

—It has been discovered that postage stamps have been clandestinely issued, the amount of such stamps in circulation being known at present to be about 40,000\$.

—Col. Norberto de Amorim Bezerra, and Midshipman Armando Burlanqui, ex-revolutionists, arrived from Montevideo on the 10th inst. on the steamer *Portugal*.

—The American cruiser *Newark*, Capt. Stirling commanding, carrying the pendant of Admiral Norton, arrived in port on the 5th, 14 days out from Cape Town.

—It is said that the Rua Comte de Bonfim (good) is in such a condition that it is almost unbearable for carriages. In such case why not change its name to Malfin?

—Next Friday is the 15th, the 6th anniversary of the military revolt which overthrew the monarch and established the republic. Will some tell us what Brazil has gained by the change?

—In our published return last week of the number of inmates of the lunatic asylum and its two colonies on Ilha Governor, we omitted to state that the legislative bodies of the city and state were not included.

—There were no manifestations on the arrival here of Admiral Custodio de Melo on the 6th inst. His friends were discreet enough to avoid a demonstration, and his enemies thought better of their purpose to insult him.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 8th reads the Hawas agency a lecture for its absurd Tammany telegram of the 6th. All the *Jornal* says is true, but then our influential colleague ought to have a news, or telegraph editor on duty to correct such absurdities.

—It is a matter for profound satisfaction to hear from his own lips that Deputy Nilo Peçanha has yet surrendered. The gothala deputy lies but never surrenders. The revolutionists may be satisfied and the President may prove fickle, but Nilo goes on forever!

—The two cadets whose fight caused such a sensation in the city have been suspended from the military school, one for four years and the other for three. In addition to this penalty one will be imprisoned for 20 days and the other for 15 at the fortress of Lages.

—A breakfast was given at the Hotel de Londres this morning by Consul-General William T. Townes to Admiral Norton, Captain Stirling and officers of the United States cruiser *Newark*, at which a number of representative American residents were present.

—As the *Jornal do Comércio* correctly remarks, it seems to be Congressionist Senzelinho's misfortune to be unable, notwithstanding the object lesson which he has received from his own sufferings from tyranny, to comprehend the difference between energy and the arbitrary exercise of power.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 9th notes the exportation of 10,000 sheep from "Ireland" to England in September last, and says that the number of steamers engaged in this trade with "that arctic island" is annually increasing. What is the matter with the *Jornal's* geography? Or is "Iceland" the arctic island referred to?

—The Senate having refused to vote 200,000\$ for Admiral Jeonimo Gonçalves, that official has placed his case in the hands of a lawyer, Dr. Eduardo Ramis, and will seek indemnification through the courts. This ought to afford a chance for finding out just how much money the patriotic admiral received, irregularly as well as regularly.

The Supreme Court on the 6th inst. refused to grant habeas corpus for the counterfeiters who are under arrest in this city for delivery to the São Paulo authorities. It has been decided, however, to have them tried here. It will be remembered that a priest is one of the number.

On the 9th inst. the Senate approved the bill granting a pension to the widow of "Gen." Cunha Junior. The "general" was one of the intimate friends of Floriano Peixoto who received a military title for reasons unknown, whose services were largely personal in his friend and chief, and whose family now becomes a charge upon the taxpayer.

The *Jornal* is calling attention to the singular manner in which the sanitary condition of the city is being improved. Around Batafogo the shoe is being filled in to welcome the evils resulting from stagnant water and unclean beaches, but the filling in is partly effected with the garbage and sweepings collected by the street-cleaning carts. It ought to be apparent even to an aliener that such an "improvement" in this country is rather dangerous to public health.

According to the *Jornal* the Brazilian army now has 38 generals on its active list, including the three reinstated by the President's decree of the 20th ult., and two in the supernumerary list. Of the 33 on the active list there are 5 marshals, 10 major generals and 18 brigadier generals. The oldest of these is Marshal Almeida Barreto, who is 68 years of age and is credited with 51 years of service, and the youngest is Brigadier General Carlos Eugenio de Andrade Gamaarãs, who is 44 years old and has had 31 years of service.

The "red cross" society of this city has resolved to send the \$9,000 which it has on hand, to the bishop of Rio Grande for the creation of an orphan's asylum. However good this object may be, we can not think otherwise than that a mistake has been made. The money was given for a certain purpose, and the nearest, if not the best alternative, would be to instruct the public how to act in case of accidents. Something of that character should be done here in Brazil, and the "red cross" society might well take the initiative.

The *Jornal do Brasil* of Salvador published an interview with a member of the diplomatic corps, whose name is thoughtfully suppressed, in regard to the Trinidad question. This undiplomatic diplomat gives two contradictory versions of the affair, says the decision of the British government has been given and is known to the minister of foreign affairs, and intimates that the only hope for Brazil lies in the use of considerable energy in the matter. It may be assumed, in our opinion, that this talkative diplomat knows very little about the matter.

It seems to have been necessary for the director of the military school to explain to the press on Wednesday last that the noisy demonstration made by some students against others at his (the director's) birthday, had nothing to do with the manifestation which was made in his honor the evening of the same day. It is all very interesting, of course, but why should such trifles need explanation in the press? In our opinion the sooner these boys are removed from the city and confined to their studies and drill, the better it will be for them. It is a mistake to let them feel that the eyes of the nation are always upon them.

The minister of interior has advised the secretary of the Chamber of Deputies that the fugitives and deserters who were recruited here for service in Cuba, enlisted voluntarily and were at liberty up to the time of embarkation. As they had not become Brazilian citizens he does not think that their enlistment was a violation of any principle. In this the minister sees but half the question. Enlistment is of course voluntary, but should Brazil permit any country to open recruiting offices within her territory and remove the recruits to make war on another country? Should Cuba win independence she will have cause to feel that Brazil wished it otherwise and withheld that sympathy which she needed in a critical time.

Deputy José Beviláqua writes to the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 8th inst. that he has been misrepresented, and that he never said there were nickel mines in Brazil. He therefore calls upon us to rectify the comment which appeared in our last issue. We will do so gladly. Dear reader, Deputy Beviláqua claims never to have said that there are nickel mines in Brazil. He has been mis-reported. He does not even know within a thousand miles where such a mine might be found, though he thinks it possible that this mineral might be found in a country of such vast mineralogical wealth. We do not wish to do the gentleman injustice and we therefore correct our statement with pleasure. The deputy never said it—but the report did.

We have had occasion before to admire the telegrams sent out by the Havas agency and published in the newspapers in this part of the world, but we must confess that the telegram regarding the New York municipal elections which appeared in the morning papers of the 7th inst. really "takes the cake." It reads as follows:

"New York, November 6th.—The municipal elections occurred here yesterday. They were wholly favorable to the republican party, when elected Mr. Tammanyhal as mayor. This result has been well received by the press of the country."

We do not know where the responsibility lies for this astounding information, but we do know that it ought to be covered with a copyright, for there is nothing like it in the records of journalism.

The programme for the 15th inst. comprises a military review at the Campo de S. Christovão in the morning, the President appearing on the field at 10 a.m., a reception by the President at Ipanema palace from 1 to 3 p.m., and the inauguration of the industrial exposition at 7:30 p.m., the ceremony taking place at the Casino, followed by a visit to the exposition building, which will be thrown open to the public at 9 p.m. On the 16th, beginning at 8 a.m., there will be a grand naval review, a merchant fleet of 20 steamers under command of Admiral Wandenolk going outside the bar and then make a formal entrance into the harbor passing between the ships of war drawn up in line.

The British steamer *Canadian*, consigned to W. Samson & Co., entered port on the 9th with a broken screw, and towed by the Norwegian steamer *Stella*.

At Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, there were signed in the month of October 71 public deeds relating to transactions of the total value of \$17,609,869.

It is rumored that the new national life insurance company, which is to succeed the expelled American companies, will be in the field for business at the beginning of next year.

—There are said to be three sets of candidates for the place of grand-master and assistant grand-master of the masons, viz., 1st, Prudente de Moraes and Manuel Victorino; 2nd, Manoel Victorino and Almeida Barreto; 3rd, Macêdo Soares and Fernanin Ozorio. While confessing our incompetence to interfere in this matter, we do not hesitate to say that we are decidedly opposed to the 3rd of these tickets. A grand-master who without a protest permits the arrest and confinement in a degrading prison of a brother mason for sentiments expressed masonically at a lodge is, in our opinion, unworthy of re-election.

Our criticism of the municipal theatre project, which is designed to flog so many millions from the pockets of the taxpayers for the benefit of a few sinecures and parasites, has brought out no less a champion than Sr. Arthur Azevedo, who tells the readers of the *Páiz* of the 9th just enough of our criticism to enable him to make a plausible case for himself and the other expectant professors of the national drama. He does not venture to tell us, however, how an impoverished municipality which can not pay its debts and which proposes to levy a tax on corises, is to pay for this costly luxury; nor does he tell us what kind of dramatic art is to be cultivated, nor what it is worth in a public which attends the theatres for purposes which contribute little to their refinement and moral character. At Arthur Azevedo well knows, there is more vice than education about the theatres of Rio de Janeiro, and it is hardly excusable that our poverty-stricken municipality should go in for increasing the evil.

—On the steamers *Baudile* and *Orione* there arrived here on the 6th inst. from the River Plate some of the most prominent revolutionary leaders, among whom were Admiral Custodio de Mello, Coronel João Velloso de Oliveira Lopes, Francisco Matos, Belford Guimarães, Reis Junior, Cosme Menes, Velloso Rebello, Alvaro Graga, Barros Colina, Laemba Lins, Arthur de Mello and Colaço da Vale. Although no public preparations had been made to receive them, many of their friends and admirers met them on board and a large crowd, said to number 2,000 persons, assembled at the Caes Pharaon, where they landed. A handsome landau drawn by a pair of magnificent horses was waiting for Admiral Custodio de Mello; and in compliance with repeated demands, he was preparing to pass through the city to his residence on foot when at the request of the police authorities, who feared a disturbance, he desisted from this purpose and, taking his carriage, drove to his residence, where he has since received many visits.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Organização do Ensino. We are indebted to the director-general of public instruction of the state of Bahia for this copy of the new law on public schools, dated 24th August, 1895.

Schemá das Comunicações Telegráficas do Brasil. A new map issued by the national telegraph department, showing all the telegraph and cable lines in Brazil, in operation, under construction and projected, and also their character. It is an exceedingly convenient map and shows at a glance the number of wires and connections of all the lines in the country.

Em Terra Alheia; Primeira Viagem de Instrucción, by Afonso H. de Lima. Rio de Janeiro: Lombardi & Co., 1895. The observations of a gentleman who makes an extended tour through England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland with his wife and children, partly for pleasure, and, evidently, partly to see and study the educational methods in vogue in those countries. The description of the schools visited and the deductions drawn from comparisons with similar Brazilian institutions make the book well worth careful perusal.

Medicina Hipocrática, ou o Unico Método Recomendado Tratado its Doçuras; by Dr. T. R. Allman; translated into Portuguese by F. Baltar, Oporto: Typ. Occidental, 1890. There is much in this little volume which merits thoughtful study. It is not the herald of a new school in medicine; it simply seeks to teach us the value of nature's own remedies, the wisdom of temperance and simple habits. It recommends vegetable diet without going to extremes, and while recognizing the fact that diet should vary with individual requirements, it teaches the need of frequent baths, physical exercise, sufficient sleep and rest, proper dress and all other accessories to health and comfort. In a country like Brazil, where so little attention is paid to these simple matters, this book ought to find a cordial welcome.

BUSINESS NOTES

A whale stranded at Rio Grande was recently sold for 200\$.

The municipal chamber of Niterói is stated to have decided that fresh beef shall be sold in that city at 80 reis a kilo.

The Minister of Finance has ordered the remission of 14,500\$ worth of revenue stamps to the custom-house at Desterro.

On the 30th of last Jane there were in Porto Alegre 29 hotels, 13 restaurants, 7 boarding houses, 10 cafés and 26 drinking saloons.

The board of directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have recommended a dividend of £1 10s. per share for the half year.

In Niterói there are 33 manufacturing establishments employing 2,155 operatives. The amount of capital invested is 42,427,000\$000.

The steamer *Britannia* was sold on Wednesday last to Messrs. Camuyrano & Co. for 26,000\$. It is said she will be employed in the cattle trade.

The British steamer *Canadian*, consigned to W. Samson & Co., entered port on the 9th with a broken screw, and towed by the Norwegian steamer *Stella*.

At Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, there were signed in the month of October 71 public deeds relating to transactions of the total value of \$17,609,869.

It is rumored that the new national life insurance company, which is to succeed the expelled American companies, will be in the field for business at the beginning of next year.

—Between the municipality and the national government, the life of the poor old hen promises to be of very short duration. And she hasn't been doing much in the way of golden eggs, either!

—The exposition building on the Largo da Lapá is slowly approaching completion and will barely be ready for the inauguration on the 15th. There was too much *paciencia* before beginning work on it.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* hears that the reclamations of the British legation in regard to the collection of tonnage dues by the state of Paraná, will be favorably considered. The amounts involved aggregate 12,664\$131.

—A witty contributor to the *Gazeta de Notícias* suggests the value of "Dr. Antonio" in the industrial exposition as a sample of what Brazil can produce in the *chevalier de l'industrie* line. He will of course take a first premium.

—The new revenue budget proposes to impose a tax of 2½ per cent. on the dividends declared by all joint-stock companies located in this capital, and upon the dividends declared by foreign banks and companies in proportion to that part of their capital employed in this country.

—Another attempt at a messenger service will soon be made in this city. It will be called the "Rapido Auxiliar de Remessas," and will undertake the delivery of messages and small parcels. If it is to succeed, the word "rápido" must mean something and the charges must be moderate.

—The arbitrators appointed to place a value on the property of the São Paulo Gas Co. by the government of that state, have fixed the valuation at 3,034,16\$236, or \$341,377 14s. 6d. at the par of exchange. Should it be decided not to renew the company's contract, the government will take over the property at this figure.

—The new general revenue budget proposes to impose a tax of 1\$200 a litre, or \$0 80 a bottle, on imported beers. This is equivalent to about a shilling per litre, or 8d. per bottle. Course revenue can not be the object of this tax, for it will decrease importation to such an extent that the revenue will lose by it.

—By some strange manipulation the balance due on the last ten *Hiroko* locomotives has fallen into *exercício final*, and the makers must therefore await the voting of a special credit by Congress. It is a peculiar system which makes an appropriation, spends the money for something else and then, at the end of a year, declares the said appropriation lapsed and calls the creditor to await a special credit for paying the debt.

—On the morning of the 6th inst. the local management of the New York life published a card in the newspapers announcing that this company would receive no more applications for insurance, but would henceforth confine itself in this country to the liquidation of its policies now outstanding. The reason given for this step is the recent amendment of the general revenue budget imposing a 5 per cent. tax on the premiums of all life insurance policies issued after January 1st, 1896.

—It must have been an affecting moment in the Chamber when Deputy Nilo Peçanha denounced the President and said: "Let him beware of attempting to squander the money of the people!" It was truly touching to hear an apologist and supporter of the Peixoto regime denouncing those who squander public funds. It may not be easy to reconcile this with the reckless waste and pillage which went on in 1893 and 1894, but the sentiment was all there nevertheless. It sounded beautiful, Nilo; do it again!

—On the 8th inst. the minister of industry sent to the Senate the information solicited in regard to the new Amazon cable. The concession was authorised by a legislative act of Dec. 20, 1894, which authorised a contract with Richard J. Reidy, or whoever should offer better terms. Proposals were invited by an *edital* of January 22 of the current year. On March 6, the date for opening the proposals, only one tender had been received, that of Mr. Reidy. As this proposal was within the terms of the said *edital*, the concession was awarded to Mr. Reidy.

Formerly it was considered sufficient to send samples of any new liquor to the government analyst for his permission to dispatch it for consumption. Now, two or three bottles of every shipment must be sent. This not only implies unnecessary delay and expense, but it seriously affects small consignments. As there is no necessity for these repeated analyses, the exaction can be considered in no other light than as robbery. If these exactions and impositions are to continue, what will be the effect on importation and the revenue? It is surely worth considering?

—Some months ago a small hospital in this city received two dozen litre bottles of Rubimbat mineral water. Two of the bottles were broken on the voyage out, for the pieces of glass were in the case. Four bottles more, however, had had their corks drawn and were empty. Of course duties were paid on the 24 bottles, though one-fourth of them had been lost. The question is, who drank the water? The thieves evidently did not know the name, and being accustomed to drink everything convenient found Rubimbat quite to their taste. Let us hope they have since been better and wiser men.

—Just how the people accompany Congress in its aid upon the foreign life insurance companies may be calculated from the fact that the local directory of the Equitable, at its last meeting on the 9th inst., had more applications for insurance to attend to than had ever been laid before at any one meeting. Besides this the aggregate of business effected in October was much larger than any other month's business since the Society was established here in Brazil. These facts should be thoughtfully studied by Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, who cares to venture on a little mental exercise of that description. It is very clear that the people do not agree with his denunciations of the foreign companies.

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—The October receipts of the Parangáu custom-house amounted to 130,786\$851.

—The municipal chamber of Santos is said to be negotiating a loan of 200,000\$000.

—A credit of 66,700\$ has been opened in the Sergipe custom-house for the medical and other army services.

—The customs receipts at Bahia in October amounted to 1,857,419\$075 against 2,041,347\$800 in the same month of last year.

—The government will open a credit of 451,100\$ at the Desterro custom-house for the payment of salaries to the medical staff of the army.

—The budget of the department of justice and interior, which was placed on the Senate's calendar on the 6th inst., calls for 16,519,404\$600.

—The October receipts of the Natal (Rio Grande do Norte) custom-house amounted to 27,085\$467, against 86,182\$862 in the same month of last year.

—On the 9th inst. the cash in the treasury department amounted to 28,882,923\$812, including 20,188,800\$000 in houses of the Banco da Republica.

—On the 7th was published the decree opening a credit of 200,000\$ for an extension of the state telegraph line in Maranhão to the town of Palma in the state of Goiás.

—A favorable committee report was read in the Senate on the 9th on the supplementary credit of 7,616,932\$250, sent up from the Chamber, for the department of marine.

—Some of our contemporaries are now publishing the daily receipts of the postoffice and Central railway. Could they not improve this by giving us the monthly aggregates?

—On the 6th inst. there were burned at the Caixa da Amortização 8,400,000\$ in redeemed notes, 14,000,000\$ in substituted notes and 200,000\$ in redeemed notes of the Banco da Bahia.

—The report of Senator Olímpio on the budget of the finance department, extracts of which appeared in our last issue, was accepted by the finance committee and is now under discussion in the Senate.

—It is said that Dr. Azélio Reis will be assigned to the "bonus" loan department of the Banco da Republica. Some day there will be a terribly appropriate topographical blunder with that word "bonus," by which the "n" will be transformed into a "g," and then somebody's feelings will suffer.

—At sundry ports the customs receipts for October were as follows: Victoria, 112,006\$667; Pelotas, 223,072\$74; Porto Alegre, 1,296,798\$52; Rio Grande, 557,423\$898 against 838,131\$412; Desterro, 223,514\$827; Bahia, 1,857,419\$075 against 2,041,347\$800 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—It is satisfactory to note that the Banco da Republica is going to place to the credit of the state of Minas Geraes the sum of 62,640\$051, the net result of the export taxes collected by the Central railway in the month of June last. If this money was received for account of the state of Minas Geraes, how is it that the railway has retained it for four months and is now paying it over through the medium of a third party?

—The state government of Rio de Janeiro has spent 56,507\$862 in repairing three public buildings damaged by the fire of the revolutionists during the naval revolution. The building which suffered most was the S. João Baptista Hospital, near which the government erected a fort which attracted the fire of the *Almirante Tamandaré*, on board of which was one of the most skillful gunners of the revolutionists, Lader, who was afterwards killed at Campo de Ouro. The repairs on this building cost 31,381\$699, those on the police barracks, 12,242\$830 and those on the barracks of the fremen, 10,622\$432. And all this and much other expenditure, suffering and loss of life would have been spared if Governor Porciúncula had not embraced the cause of the dictator.

—The general revenue budget as passed by the Chamber estimates the revenue for 1896 at 327,634,000\$, viz.:

From import duties.....	240,000,000\$
" expedite tax.....	4,000,000
" labor and warehouse charges.....	4,000,000
" port dues.....	1,200,000
" surtaxes.....	460,000
" export taxes.....	110,000
" Central railway.....	35,000,000
" other state lines.....	3,000,000
" postoffice.....	3,500,000
" stamp taxes.....	8,400,000
" telegraph receipts.....	3,600,000
" consumption taxes.....	1,700,000
" all other sources.....	22,964,000

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 11th, 1895.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold, 97 d.

 do do do in U. S. cents, 84.86 per £1 sterl. 54.75 cts.

 do do do in U. S. do in U. S. 338 rs. gold

 do do do in U. S. 84.86 per £1 sterl. 54.75 cts.

Value of \$1.00 (84.86 per £1. sterl. in Brazilian currency (paper). 54.75 cts.

Value of £1 sterl. " " 84.86 per £1 sterl. 54.75 cts.

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to day 91/16

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 91/16

 do do do (paper) 338 rs. gold

 do do do in U. S. 84.86 per £1 sterl. 54.75 cts.

Value of £1 sterl. " " 84.86 per £1 sterl. 54.75 cts.

EXCHANGE.

November 5.—There was less excitement in the market, but the demand for bills, still active in the morning, and the English banks which opened at 91/16, posted 91/16 before mid-day.

The Brazilian bank was nominally 93%, and in the afternoon the Banco da Republica drew with some difficulty, but at 91/16. The Banco do Brasil was still active in the morning, but at 91/16, and the Banco da Amazônia was 91/16—93% for 91/16 and 91/16—93% for 91/16.

The Banco da República was still furnishing small sums, at 91/16, and with no lack of takers when it was offered at 91/16. During the day the London bank was still active at 91/16, but at 91/16, the Banco da Republica drew with some difficulty, but at 91/16.

The Banco da Amazônia was 91/16—93% for 91/16, and the Banco da Amazônia was 91/16—93% for 91/16. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 95\$75, closing at 95\$75.

November 6.—The market opened very steady with the banks generally drawing at 91/16, and advanced to 91/16 for bank sterling, with bills offering at 91/16 for repassed paper, at which were applied to the few takers, but was said that even then money was to be had at 91/16 for repassed sterling, and in the afternoon rates declined, the market closing with bank sterling at 91/16, the Banco da Republica was still furnishing small sums, at 91/16, and with no lack of takers when it was offered at 91/16.

During the day the London bank was still active at 91/16, but at 91/16, the Banco da Republica drew with some difficulty, but at 91/16.

The Banco da Amazônia was 91/16—93% for 91/16, and the Banco da Amazônia was 91/16—93% for 91/16.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The October receipts of the Paraná custom-house amounted to 130,786\$851.

—The municipal chamber of Santos is said to be negotiating a loan of 200,000\$000.

—A credit of 66,700\$ has been opened in the Sergipe custom-house for the medical and other army services.

November 7.—The supply of money was still considerable and the market was flat, although the Banco de Republica drew for a small amount at 9% in the morning the London and Brasilia Banks, previously 14%, and the London and Rio Banks posted 9½% during the morning business was reported at this rate in repeated paper. There was a very good business reported by the brokers, who were occupied, and the decided action was 9½% to 9% for bank and 9½% to 9½% for other paper, the market closing slightly steady. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 25½%, closing with buyers at 25½%.

November 8.—The market was quiet and steady during the day, and the foreign demand for bank notes diminished so that it might be considered at an end; but there was still money at 9½% for real commercial sterling from buyers, to whom the Banco da Republica declined to sell bills at this rate. The market was 9½% to 9% for bank and 9½% to 9½% for other paper, the market closing slightly steady, with money at 9½% for ready commercial sterling. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 25½%, closing with buyers at 25½%.

November 9.—A rainy Saturday opened with the market, since the Banco da Republica still refused to meet the market conditions, at 9½%, and during the morning the Banco Nacional also furnished bills at this rate, and the foreign banks at 9½%. Just before mid-day money appeared at 9½% for any sterling, and the market gave way promptly, closing at 9½% to 9% for bank and 9½% to 9½% for other paper, the market still drawing at 9½% and waiting for another offering at 9½%. The busy business was very small at 9½% to 9½% for bank and 9½% to 9½% for other paper, 9½% being the ruling rate. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 25½%, sellers at 25½%; on the street nothing was reported.

November 10.—The banks all opened at 9½%, except the Banco da Republica, which declined all business during the day, and business was spoken of in bank sterling at 9½%, but before 1 o'clock the money came out in abundance, though not very certainly in a very few hands, and the Brazilian Bank, the New York, the English Banks posting 9½%. During the forenoon, it was reported that money was freely offered at 9½%, under the bank rate, but after mid-day there was a halt, and bills were to be had at 9½%, others drawing some small amounts at 9½%. Late in the day, however, the day closed with the foreign banks unwilling to offer bills, and the market quoted at 9½% to 9%. While all the money comes from a excited a good deal of speculation, and though the source is suspected, the true takers can be traced with less probability. Most successful are the "engineers" of a corner on a foreign Stock Exchange. Sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 25½%, no sellers; on the street 25½% was quoted.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

November 4.

2 Apolices, 55... 962	2 Apolices, 45... 1,255
2 do ... 961	2 do ... 1,250
2 do ... 960	900\$ do ... 124.8
17 do 1895... 970	50 deb. Carioca ... 200
5 do regis... 938	50 h. in Republica... 98
<i>Banks.</i>	
30 Lav. & Com. 25... 73	600 Republica ... 158
37 National ... 240	80 do 28... 71 500
21 do ... 238	150 do ... 70 500
14 Republica ... 758	500 105 do ... 70
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
100 V. F. Sapucay ... 8	
<i>November 5.</i>	
14 Apolices ... 963	5 Apolices, 1895... 970
27 do ... 962	2 do ... 960
10 do ... 960	60 do 967
900\$ do ... 96	100 deb. Ldina 105... 15
400\$ do ... 98	600 do ... 14 500
9 do 45... 1,250	30 h. n. Predial ... 65
15 Gold 45... 689	1,608
<i>Banks.</i>	
40 Nacional ... 237	67 Republica ... 158
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
200 V. F. Sapucay ... 80	500 Melh. no. Braz. 30
210 do ... 750	406 Melh. no. Mlho 5 500
25 Carioca mill ... 310	
<i>November 6.</i>	
100 Apolices ... 55... 963	160 Apolices, 1895 966
32 do ... 962	20 do regis. 967
14 do ... 967	240 Ex. Minas 1,000
14 do ... 960	100 deb. Ldina 105... 15
250\$ do ... 962	170 deb. Ldina 105... 15
15 do 45... 1,250	20 h. Ind. 200
200 do ... 1,250	Lloyd Braz. 80
200 h. C. RI Bl. ... 60	
<i>Banks.</i>	
100 Apolices ... 55... 962	160 Apolices, 1895 966
32 do ... 962	20 do regis. 967
14 do ... 960	240 Ex. Minas 1,000
14 do ... 960	100 deb. Ldina 105... 15
250\$ do ... 962	170 deb. Ldina 105... 15
15 do 45... 1,250	20 h. Ind. 200
200 do ... 1,250	Lloyd Braz. 80
200 h. C. RI Bl. ... 60	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
300 O. Minas ... 18	25 Allianca mill ... 280
150 Sapecabana ... 80	200 Melh. no. Braz. 30
50 Braz. Fed. Incm... 20	25 Conf. Ind. 100
50 dr ... 10 250	300 Melh. no. Braz. 30
100 Conf. ... 32 500	20 Transp. de Cafè 100
100 Const. Urbana ... 2	2 e Mercad. 156
<i>November 7.</i>	
100 Sovereigns ... 25 500	5 Gold 45... 80... 1,600
7 Apolices ... 959	10 Apolices, 95 regis. 967
200 do ... 960	40 h. C. RI Bl. 61
<i>Banks.</i>	
5 Commercial ... 200	100 fruicidat... 7
50 Commerce ... 210	200 Republica ... 158
200 Constructor ... 12 500	25 Conf. Ind. 100
100 Lav. & Com. ... 156	250 deb. Ldina 105... 15
100 do ... 72	300 do 25... 70 500
100 do ... 70 500	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
500 Sapecabana ... 28	15 Allianca mill ... 280
50 do ... 80	50 Ind. do Braz. ... 80
100 V. F. Sapucay ... 8	30 Lat. Com. e fnd. 45
30 Jar. Bot. tram. ... 120	100 Lot. Nacional ... 25
800 Melh. no. Braz. ... 250	100 O. Hydrocarb. 1
<i>November 8.</i>	
400 Apolices, 45... 105	20 Apolices, 55... 950
50 do ... 105 965	25 deb. Ldina 105... 15
50 do ... 966	100 Sapecabana 68
100 do regis. 963	200 Cr. Movil. 36
15 do ... 960	
<i>Banks.</i>	
200 Republica ... 158	5 Commercial ... 205
100 do ... 158 500	100 Constractor ... 12 500
100 do ... 950	50 Nacional ... 240
4 do ... 70 500	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
50 Sapecabana ... 28	15 Allianca mill ... 280
50 do ... 80	50 Ind. do Braz. ... 80
100 V. F. Sapucay ... 8	30 Lat. Com. e fnd. 45
30 Jar. Bot. tram. ... 120	100 Lot. Nacional ... 25
800 Melh. no. Braz. ... 250	100 O. Hydrocarb. 1
<i>November 9.</i>	
40 Apolices, 55... 968	18 Apolices, 55... 958
25 do ... 966	6700 deb. Ldina 105... 15
25 do ... 965	200 deb. Ldina 105... 15
100 do regis. 964	100 deb. Ldina 105... 15
100 do regis. 965	400 do 200 deb. Ldina 105... 15
100 do ... 962	400 do 200 deb. Ldina 105... 15
100 do ... 962	40 Allianca ... 203
<i>Banks.</i>	
300 Constructor ... 13	10 Republica ... 158 500
200 do ... 80	200 do ... 159
363 Lav. A. Com. ... 71	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
45 Far. Bot. tram. ... 25	50 Lot. Nacional ... 25
50 Conf. Ind. mill 235	50 Melh. no. Braz. 29
30 Cent. do Brazil ... 125	

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

Capital.....	£1,500,000
Item realised.....	900,000
Reserve Fund.....	900,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST OCTOBER, 1895

Assets:

Bills discounted.....	£8,002,967 8720
Bills receivable.....	5,170,818 790
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	5,145,221 960
Pledges for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	5,107,041 260
Cash in current funds.....	1,978,518 580
	36,469,710 93

Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000 000
Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice.....	5,178,751 000
Item, without interest.....	11,784,688 380
Sundry accounts.....	5,059,731 900
Securities pledged, or deposited.....	5,130,941 800
Bills payable.....	5,170,617 800
Head office, agencies and branches.....	36,469,710 93

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th November, 1895.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,

Harrison A. D. Little, Manager,
Frank Webb, actg. Accountant.

BRAZILIAN BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND,

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1895.

Assets:

Capital un-called.....	4,500,000 000
Interest on Capital.....	1,000,000 000
Head office, branches and agencies.....	1,500,000 000
Bills receivable.....	8,190,659 999
do discounted.....	5,154,811 020
Securities pledged, or deposited.....	4,638,088 920
do deposited.....	7,169,667 900
Cash in current funds.....	15,394,019 811

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed.....	10,000,000 000
Interest on Capital.....	2,000,000 000
Head office, branches and agencies.....	1,500,000 000
Bills receivable.....	10,150,059 140
Head office and branches, etc.....	1,428,180 180
Bank, current accounts, etc.....	3,594,448 180
Sundry accounts.....	4,428,000 000
Cash.....	7,181,161 160

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th November, 1895.
For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

J. Mackenzie, Manager,
F. Broad, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1895.

Assets:

Capital, un-called.....	£1,333,333 333
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	9,459,112 299
do with interest.....	3,380,652 300
do fixed maturity.....	7,004,665 000
Head office and branches, etc.....	5,357,124 670
Securities for account current, etc.....	4,422,000 000
Sundry accounts.....	7,049,677 000
Bills payable.....	15,647,967 000

Liabilities:

Capital.....	£1,333,333 333
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	9,459,112 299
do with interest.....	3,380,652 300
do fixed maturity and by bills.....	7,004,665 000
Securities for advances and on deposit.....	5,357,124 670
Bills payable.....	15,647,967 000
do deposited.....	7,169,445 350
Sundry accounts.....	4,059,864 230

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th November, 1895.
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,

A. Meige, Manager,

F. J. Pond, actg. Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th November, 1895.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been fairly active again, with sales for the week estimated at 60,000 bags, and receipts of 13,000 bags, and prices have again been moderate both here and in Santos, and the demand for holding up the market is gone, the tone being so firmly held. The demand has recently been for the lower grades, and this morning brokers report that it is decidedly easier to buy No. 7 at 22½¢ per lb. than No. 8 at 21½¢ per lb., or No. 9 at 20½¢ per lb. The market is now in a position to resist any advance in prices, although this may be justified by the current rate of exchange.

In Santos the market was active, and prices have been advanced 100 reis. The sales reported were 30,000 bags, shipments 7,000 bags for the United States and 18,000 bags for Europe, receipts 10,000 bags, and stocks on Saturday were estimated to be 30,000 bags. The market closed very firm at 15½¢ per lb. for good average.

The shipments since our last report have been:

30,465 bags for the United States	100
1,000 bags for Europe	100
1,000 bags for Cape of Good Hope	100
1,330 bags for River Plate	100
2,570 bags for Coastwise	100

The vessels sailing with coffee are:

United States	Argeia
1,311 bags	1,000 bags
1,000 bags	1,000 bags
1,000 bags	1,000 bags
1,000 bags	1,000 bags

and the ships sailing with coffee are:

United States	Kite Plate
800 bags	800 bags

and the ships sailing with coffee are:

United States	Argeia
800 bags	800 bags

and the ships sailing with coffee are:

United States</td

[November 12th, 1895.]

Merom	New York	..
Nova Lida	Oporto	..
New City	Pensacola	..
Neiva	Mexico	..
Porto Calisto	Hull	21 Sept.
Papa Giacono	Hamburg	10 Sept.
Progetto Argentino	Pensacola	10 Aug.
Prophete	Valencia	30 Sept.
Ribeira	Hull	29 Aug.
Robert	Hernando	17 Sept.
S. R. Beatty	New York	21 Sept.
Sera	Westerwick	24 Aug.
South America	Rangoon	26 Sept.
Strangford	Port Moresby	27 Sept.
Spiral	Moresby	..
Sultrum (str)	L'envaçca	..
Santa Klein	Hamburg	..
Tanjore	Pensacola	..
Tasik	Segunyau River	5 Oct.
Thaddeus J. Stewart	New York	30 Sept.
Tikhonius	Hull	..
Tarik Tofan	Brunswick	..
Farnam	Westwick	26 Sept.
Argonaut	New York	..
Patagonia	Oporto	..
Palace da Gamma	Oporto	..
Zemah	Hamburg	25 Sept.
Z. King	Pensacola	..

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Nov. 4	Hogarth Jr.	Antwerp	35d Norton, M. & C.
5	C. Austin Jr.	Glasgow	10d H. Storer & C.
6	Hohenstaufen	Bremen*	10d A. Fiorini & C.
6	Attitivit I	Genoa	38d J. N. Vincenti & P.
6	Danube Br	River Plate	10d Royal Mail
6	Orion I	do	10d Royal Mail
7	City Fr	Boulogne	10d Royal Mail
7	Boston City Br	Buenos Aires	10d Campanario & C.
8	Europa Br	Buenos Aires	10d D. T. Arevedo
8	South Wales Br	do	10d Campanario & C.
8	Nasmyth Jr.	Glasgow*	10d Norton, M. & C.
8	St. Paul's Fr	River Plate	10d Norton, M. & C.
8	Matt Brumz I	do	10d V. W. Guim & C.
8	Kafer Pr Jr	Santos	22h Quayle, D. & C.
8	Tigre Br Jr	do	22h Royal Mail
8	Parapaguassu Gr	do	15h E. Johnston & C.
9	Dauphin Br	Hamburg*	10d Royal Mail
9	Orion II	do	10d Royal Mail
9	Dono Port	Rio, Cruz, do Sul	10d Fries Heimans
9	Canadian Br	Buenos Aires	10d Rombahe & C.
9	Orion Auct	Santos	24h Towing Canadian
9	Stella Nor	High Seas	10d Rombahe & C.
9	Portuguese Fr	Vila do Praia	10d Santos Alves & C.
9	Aran Br	Vila do Praia	Chargement-Réims
9	Paranaguá Fr	Santos	21h

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Nov. 4	Thames Br	River Plate*	Sandries
5	Kai Kulu Anchi	Santos	..
5	Couto Gr	do	..
6	Condado Fr	do	..
6	Danube Br	Southampton*	..
6	Orion I	Melbourne	..
7	Orion II	Genoa*	Sandries
7	Old Dan	Buenos Aires	Ballast
7	Moewe Gr	Rio Grande*	Sundries
7	Anivinha Jr	Genoa*	..
7	Cliff Jr	River Plate	..
9	Parapaguassu Gr	Southampton*	..
9	Matt Brumz I	Hamburg*	..
9	Erros Br	New York	Coffee
9	Macau Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
9	South Wales Br	do	..
9	Boston City Br	S. Isidro da Barra	Sundries
9	Picomacu Br	Bordeaux*	..
10	Portugal Fr	Marcelles*	..
10	Aquitaine Fr	Buenos Aires	Ballast
10	Europa Br	Santos	Sundries

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds--Nov. 11th.

Circulation	Public Funds		
26,000,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice)...	..	98\$000—98\$000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1805,	..	960 000—968 000
124,649,000	Bonds 5% gold, converted...	..	1,363 000—1,363 100
18,541,000	Gold Loan 6%	..	..
44,100,000	Do do 1870, 4%	..	1,600 000—
16,066,500	Do do 1889, 4%	..	—1,000 000
17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo...	..	..
7,399,000	" do Minas Gerais, 5%	..	..
4,000,000	" do Rio de Janeiro, 6%	..	..

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Comercial	200\$	—300\$000
20,000,000	Comercio	200	9\$000—July 95
80,000,000	do and series	80	3 000—July 95
17,000,000	Construtor	200	2 000—July 95
20,000,000	Credito Movel	200	8 000—July 95
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	1 000—July 95
10,000,000	do and series	100	1 000—July 95
157,065,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	6 000—July 95
157,065,000	República do Brasil	200	6 000—July 95
20,000,000	do and series...	100	3 000—July 95
20,000,000	Rurale Hypotecario	200	9 000—July 95
10,000,000	do and series...	100	4 500—July 95

Capital	Railways	Par	
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	40\$	..
15,000,000	Munimoni	100	..
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	..
24,000,000	do and series...	75	71\$000—
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	..
70,000,000	União Soteropolitaniana	200	78 000—82\$000
70,000,000	do and series...	60	..

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	..—July 95
13,000,000	S. Christovão	200	..—July 95

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	—July 95
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial	200	14,000—Aug. 95
3,000,000	Carroca	200	—July 95
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	10 000—July 95
500,000	D. Isabel	200	45 000—Jan. 95
1,000,000	do and series	200	19 000—Aug. 95
1,500,000	Almada e Pires	200	60 000—A—July 95
4,000,000	Petropolitana	200	6 000—Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	—July 95
360,000	Santa Lúcia	200	..—Sept. 95

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10th, 1895.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American
Hornbeam
Robert
S. R. Beatty
Sera
South America
Strangford
Spiral
Sultrum (str)
Santa Klein
Tanjore
Tukor
Ushuaia
Vasco da Gama
Zemah
Z. King

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WREXHAM

EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER

brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

Ask for



Château Palugyay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

FOR SALE.

Bicycle (Remington), American model, nearly new (only ridden 352 miles), latest improvements, weight 21 lbs. Palmer's Pneumatic tyres, lamp and all accessories complete.

Address: N. case of this office.

LONDON STORE

This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment

of English, American, French,

Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines,

Liqueurs and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques
Ouvidor No. 34.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. me M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children. Makas a speciality of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,
Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

NURSE WANTED.

For an English family, to join them at once and accompany them later on the voyage to England. Apply at Rua Ascurá No. 2, Cosme Velho.

Dr. Waldés Garcia's

MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888—Paria 1889—Genoa 1892

Chicago 1892 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd November, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable protéines.

It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

Depot at

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3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase.—

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We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

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Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

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A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickelled and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

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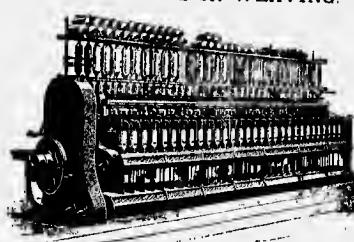
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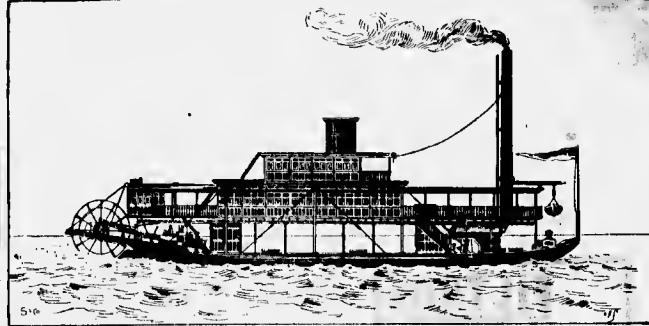
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